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SUGAR REPORTS

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MARKET REVIEW

Sugar requirements for 1961 were established on December 16, 1960 at 10,000,000 short tons, raw value, after the President determined that in the national interest the sugar quota for Cuba the first quarter of 1961 should be zero. Quotas for that period of 1,675,701 tons were established on the same day for other areas and countries. The 824,299 tons withheld from Cuba by the President's proclamation were allocated to other countries on December 22, 1960. Altogether 2,500,000 tons or one-fourth of the annual requirements were authorized for the first quarter. The Proclamation and press releases are reproduced in full later in this Report.

Deliveries of refined sugar in 1960 through December 17 were reported as 8,908,000 tons, or 177,000 tons in excess of those for the corresponding period of 1959. If deliveries, including constructive deliveries, maintain this increase, the total for the year will approximate 9,350,000 tons. Such a total could provide for consumption in the 9,275,000 to 9,300,000 tons range and year end stocks of householders, wholesalers, retailers and industrial users 50,000 to 75,000 tons larger than a year earlier.

If importers of direct consumption sugar deliver about as much sugar in the final three weeks of the year as in the three preceding weeks, they will deliver, for quota purposes, about 575,000 tons of sugar during 1960 and retain quota stocks of about 46,000 tons, more than double those of last year end. About 82,000 tons of the direct consumption limits established on December 16 and 22 for January-March 1961 are available to importers, Hawaiian direct consumption sugar being accounted for by a refiner. Thus importers' prospective supplies for January-March 1961 total about 128,000 tons. That quantity is about 11,000 tons smaller than importers' deliveries in the first quarter of 1959 but equal to or larger than for other recent years. Importers' quota stocks at the end of March usually have been very substantial although their year end stocks frequently have been as low as 4,000 tons. During January-October 1960, importers' total deliveries were about 40,000 tons, raw value, below those for the same 1959 period. About 38,000 tons of this reduction occurred in the state of Pennsylvania. Comparing the same periods, cane sugar refiners increased deliveries to Pennsylvania by 42,000 tons.

The December estimates of the Crop Reporting Board for 1960 crop sugarcane production in Louisiana and Florida were smaller than previous estimates. It now appears that sugar production in these states may be about the same as for the previous crop. Louisiana sugar production may be about 445,000 tons, raw value, or 5,000 tons more than the 1959 crop. Florida sugar production now is expected to be about 175,000 tons, the same as last year. The portion of the new crop to be delivered in 1961, also, may be about the same as a year earlier.

Wholesale refined prices in the East dropped a little in December. Quotations for Northeast metropolitan areas were reduced to 9.40 cents per pound with the former quotation of 9.55 cents continuing to apply in the balance of that territory. Wholesale prices for 5 pound packages continue at levels established in mid-year about the time that the New York price for 100 pound bags was 9.7 cents. As of December 20, the principal basis price quotations (100 pound paper bags) appear as follows:

	<u>Cane</u>	<u>Beet</u>
	cents per pound	
Northeast	9.40 Metropolitan areas	9.00 Western NY & Pa.
	9.55 Other destinations	8.55 Lower Peninsula of Michigan
		8.60-9.00 Ohio
Southeast	9.45	
Gulf	9.50 (less 0.20)	
Chicago-West	9.00	8.80
Southwest	9.00	8.80
Oregon, Washington	8.80	8.80
Intermountain	8.90	8.80
Calif. -Arizona-Nevada	8.95	8.95

The spot price for raw sugar, duty paid, New York, was 6.45 cents per pound on December 20. The same price prevailed from December 1 except for one or two day quotations of 6.48 and 6.50 cents.

The average for 1960 through December 20 was 6.29 cents. The nominal New York spot price quotation for world sugar continues at 3.25 cents per pound, f.a.s. Cuba. Reports indicate a number of sales at

substantially lower prices especially in cases where refined sugar prices are adjusted for usual refining margins to obtain a raw price equivalent.

At its Eighth Session held in Mexico City on November 28, 29 and 30, the International Sugar Council adopted an estimate made by its statistical committee of the minimum requirements of the free market for 1961 amounting to 6,380,000 metric tons, raw value. Supplies of sugar available to the free market in the event ISA quotas were to be established at the basic tonnages of the Agreement were estimated to exceed requirements by about a million tons. Basic export tonnages under the ISA total 6,345,000 tons, other permissible exports under Article 14 total 435,000 tons and exports from non-members are estimated to total approximately 600,000 tons. Physical supplies are even more ample. After considering this situation and the fact that some important factors that could affect the purchases and sales of some countries in 1961 were not yet known, the Council decided to establish provisional export quotas at 85 percent of basic export tonnages thus bringing the exportable supplies about into line with estimated requirements.

The provisional quotas in effect will be reconsidered and, if necessary, adjusted at the next Council meeting in March. The Council resolved to continue to apply the tolerance provisions of Article 8 (1) to take account of the consequences of important changes that might take place in the marketing of sugar in 1961. A special committee which had been appointed for that purpose was instructed to continue to keep under constant review all developments likely to affect the free market. The chairman was invited by the Council to convene a session of the Council as soon as the factors affecting the sugar market in 1961 are sufficiently known. The Council called upon all participating countries to pursue policies which would support endeavors to maintain stability in world sugar production and prices.

The application by the Government of Ecuador for accession to the International Sugar Agreement on the conditions specified in Article 14 (3) of the Agreement was approved. An application for accession by Columbia was considered and the conditions for accession to be proposed to that country were agreed upon. Argentina had also made application but additional information regarding production, sales and exports from that country was deemed necessary before the Council could act on the application.

Mr. Keiichi Matsumura of Japan was elected Chairman, and Dr. Yusuf Ismail of Indonesia was elected Vice Chairman for 1961.

The Council agreed to request the Secretary-General of the United Nations to call a re-negotiating conference to be held in September 1961.

THE SUGAR PROGRAM AT A CROSSROAD

An Address by Tom O. Murphy, Deputy Director, Sugar Division, Commodity Stabilization Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, before the 15th Annual Convention of the National Beet Growers Federation in Yakima, Washington, Thursday, December 8, 1960

Mr. Sanford, Mr. Blake, Delegates to the 15th Annual Convention of the National Beet Growers Federation, Ladies and Gentlemen:

It was with real pleasure that I accepted the invitation of your Executive Secretary to speak here today. During my first few years with the Sugar Division, it seemed to me that I was always traveling in the sugar beet States in connection with cost studies, hearings on fair wages, or some special assignment. Recently, my work has kept me in Washington most of the time, and although I appreciate the visits that Dick and all of your representatives make to Washington and learn a lot from them, I don't believe there is any substitute for getting around and talking with folks everywhere that things are happening.

This may be a somewhat rambling talk --- that is by design, because I don't think the time is quite ripe for discussing firm courses of action. In one sense, the sugar program has come to a crossroads. Events in Cuba brought it there. Before facing up to what we want or would like to have in the way of an extension of the Sugar Act, let's first take a hard look at what we now have and have had for a generation.

All during this time, the sugar industry has been as highly controlled as any in the country, with the possible exception of public utilities. In view of developments through the years, it might be interesting to speculate a little about thoughts and expectations at the time the sugar program was initiated.

Let's assume that a panel of economists was asked in 1934, after they had read the Jones-Costigan Act, what they foresaw for the sugar industry 25 years later if the program envisaged in that legislation were to be continued. I am quite sure there would have been some concern expressed because of the degree of governmental interference in the competitive processes. I am equally sure there would have been a

number of answers which in essence would have amounted to a forecast for the sugar industry of a gradual slowing down of economic progress and eventual stagnation.

If the same panel today were furnished with the facts concerning the productivity record of the domestic sugar industry for the past 25 years, they could not escape the conclusion that improvements in productivity compare most favorably with the general record in either American agriculture or industry. I believe that they would also conclude that the prime reason for the record that has been made, lies in the stability of marketing opportunities provided by the Sugar Act. Producers and processors, relying on the continuing favorable climate for marketing their products, supported production research and made investment in facilities at a rate far greater than would have been achieved in the absence of a guaranteed, orderly market. Surprised though the critics might be, they would, I believe, be forced to the conclusion that these advantages over the span of 25 years fully justify the sugar program.

Not having anticipated the fine record in productivity (or technological advances, if you prefer) that actually has been achieved, I am sure that the 1934 forecasters would have expected consumers to have been substantially penalized by the special sugar legislation. I am confident they would have predicted that the wholesale price of sugar over the years would outstrip wholesale food prices in general. As we all know, they would have been wrong. And yet returns to domestic producers and processors of sugar crops, in addition to being stable, have been attractive enough to encourage investment at the rate necessary to keep the industry strong and progressive.

On the domestic side then, from the viewpoint of both the producer and the consumer, I think we can safely say that the sugar program has been much more successful than could have been predicted when it first came into existence. And before leaving the domestic side, let me say also that the situation regarding migratory workers has greatly changed in the last generation. Perhaps this was more nearly predictable. Stoop labor by human beings has disappeared completely from the sugar beet harvest operation and is not even a memory to some of you. In the preharvest operation, much progress has also been made. I understand that half of the 1961 crop may be planted with monogerm seed and that the thinning operation on at least one-third of that crop will be wholly or partially mechanized. All in all, the hard manual type

of labor of next year's crop of sugar beets will be less than half of what it was in 1934, and remember that this is on an acreage basis. Yields have come up so much in the last 25 years that half again as much sugar is now produced per acre as in 1934. Per pound of sugar then, the hard manual type of labor is only one-third of what it was a generation ago.

But now turning to the foreign side of our sugar program, the record is not so clear, nor as of now is it nearly so good. Again the forecasters of a generation ago probably would not have hit upon the course that events actually have taken. In addition to protecting the welfare of domestic producers and consumers of sugar, a third objective of the Sugar Act was and is to promote the export trade of the United States. Our only foreign supplier of sugar of any consequence at the time of the Jones-Costigan Act was Cuba. The Philippines, you will recall, at that time were a domestic area.

This monopoly by Cuba on the importation of sugar into our country had evolved as a direct result of the tariff preference which Cuba has enjoyed since 1903. At that time a treaty was signed which gave United States products in the Cuban market a 20 percent tariff preference and in return Cuba was granted a 20 percent preference in our market.

By the very nature of the newly instituted quota system of the Jones-Costigan Act, Cuba's place in our market was to be an even more preferred one than under the tariff alone. Obviously then, the Jones-Costigan Act and all the Sugar Acts since that time have aimed consciously and directly at making it possible for Cuba to dispose of a large portion of its single crop in the United States market on favorable terms that would permit that country to import larger and larger quantities of goods from us or other nations and thus improve the standard of living in Cuba. How well did that program succeed? Well, here is one indication: By 1958, on a per capita basis, Cuba had become the largest importer of agricultural commodities from the United States.

You may recall that for some months in the two years before the first Sugar Act, the price of raw sugar f.a.s. Cuba had dropped below two-thirds of a cent per pound. After covering the expense of shipment from sugar central to point of embarkation and the cost of burlap bags, very little was left as income for the Cuban producer and processor of sugarcane.

By design, the Sugar Acts contemplated that Cuba as our foreign supplier should have a large measure of the benefits enjoyed by our domestic producers in our premium priced market. If such were not the intention, protection for domestic producers could have been achieved simply by raising the tariff once again from the high level established in 1930 and apportioning domestic production among the several domestic areas.

For years, any observer on the scene would have said the Sugar Act was succeeding admirably insofar as its objectives vis-a-vis Cuba were concerned; if anything, even better than domestically. In 1933 many Cubans were hungry. I don't know what the per capita income was, but I do know that Cuba depended almost entirely on its one crop -- sugar -- and that the value of all the sugar produced divided by the population of Cuba in 1933 amounted to fourteen dollars per head. Politically there was near chaos.

Under the Jones-Costigan and subsequent Sugar Acts, economic conditions in Cuba improved markedly and steadily. By 1958, the last year prior to the present regime, the value of the sugar crop on a per capita basis had risen to ninety-one dollars, or six and a-half times what it had been in 1933. In addition, while Cuba remained essentially a one-crop economy, the national income had been enhanced by the production of services in an amount far beyond any that could have been foreseen a generation earlier. Politically, Cuba apparently had achieved stability although not democracy as we know it in this country. In 1952, the regularly elected and constituted government was overthrown and former President Batista seized power as a dictator. Thereafter, the country frequently appeared apprehensive politically although economic progress continued and at a somewhat accelerated rate. For whatever causes there may have been, the present revolutionary government came to power at the close of the year 1958 when Cuba was enjoying the greatest material prosperity it had ever attained.

There is every reason to believe that the traditional friendship between the peoples of Cuba and the United States continues. On the other hand, there now can be no question whatsoever concerning the Communist domination of the present Cuban government or its extreme anti-American bias. The Cuban government has expropriated (without adequate or satisfactory compensation) investments of about one billion dollars by citizens of the United States in Cuba, and is doing its utmost to fan the winds of anti-American emotions throughout Latin America. This

raised the most serious kind of question about continuing, under the present Cuban government, the traditionally preferred position which Cuba has had in our sugar market. As you know, the President, when he signed the amendment extending the Sugar Act last July 6, also exercised his authority over the Cuban sugar quota by virtually cutting it off for the balance of the year.

What does this Cuban situation mean with respect to the Sugar Act. For one thing, it means that it can not now be contended that operation of the Sugar Act gives much needed aid to a friendly country of almost seven million people lying just a few miles from our shores and almost entirely dependent for existence upon the production and sale of sugar.

Favorable treatment afforded Cuba under the Sugar Act was not entirely a one-way bargain. It was a country of very large sugar production and relatively small population so that home consumption accounted for only about five percent of sugar production, with the balance available for export. Over the years, Cuba earned the special consideration extended to her in this market by being an unfailing source of supply, our "sugar bowl," one that we could always turn to when our own stocks ran low. In fact, this source was so dependable that gradually we built into our own system the concept of minimal physical sugar stocks in the hands not only of sugar consumers but also of cane sugar refiners. Cuba's very proximity to our shores made it an ideal storehouse for us.

Moreover, on three occasions, Cuba supplied sugar to this country when she might have disposed of some of that sugar to greater immediate advantage in other markets. This was during World War II, the period of Korean hostilities and the Suez-Hungarian crises. Some day there may again be a Government in Cuba friendly to the United States.

For the present, the Sugar Act is in a transitional phase with respect to its international aspects.

This brings us finally to what direction the beet area itself may take in the years that lie ahead. Prior to 1955, except for two years just before the war, the price of sugar beets was never attractive enough in relation to the prices of competing crops to cause growers to want to produce sugar beets in such quantity as to require the use of acreage allotments. In the six most recent years, production controls have been necessary and, as you know, one of the prime reasons that they

will not be used in 1961 is simply that processing capacity limits the amount of beet sugar that can be made to about the quantity needed to meet the quota and to replenish inventories to safe levels. We can all agree that this is no time to take a chance on a beet sugar shortage.

I think all of us are inclined to predict the future by simply projecting the present or the recent past. For that reason most of us tend to think that the desire of farmers to grow sugar beets will remain pretty much at the high level of the present and will have to be curbed either by acreage allotments or temporarily by the limitation of processing facilities.

There is, of course, no way of knowing even for the immediate and certainly for the distant future whether farm crop price relationships will continue generally about as they are or will again reverse themselves. The price of other crops might improve to the point where the demand for sugar beet acreage might fall well below processing capacity. If this should prove to be the case, the present division of opinion concerning future beet sugar marketing quotas and the advantages of expansion of beet sugar production may in retrospect seem pointless. Nevertheless, your consideration of this, like all problems, must be made with rather complete knowledge of the past and present and very little concerning the future.

I would like to comment on one important but by no means overriding element of the problem; one phase of the marketing corollary of expansion. The sugar beet area has always had a notable price advantage simply because most of the beet sugar is produced at inland points, and the area has not been the dominant source of national sugar supplies. As long as beet sugar production was not enough to satisfy the market in the general environs of its production, it could be and was priced in line with refined cane sugar prices at the seaboard refineries, plus freight to the point where the beet sugar was produced and sold. This was possible because it was the established policy of cane sugar refiners -- the dominant source of sugar supplies -- to price their sugar delivered at any point in the country at a basic price plus transportation to that point from a refinery city, all of which were coastal cities.

As soon as beet sugar production became large enough to require that a substantial part of it undergo lengthy shipment from the locality of production to distant markets, it became more and more difficult to preserve without serious modification the basing point price system.

This occurred because the beet sugar processor was under the continuous compulsion of choosing between higher and higher freight charges (or more precisely freight absorptions) on the one hand or price concessions in the home market on the other hand.

Over the years it seems that as much as 20 percent of our sugar needs could be supplied by beet sugar and the basing point price system maintained with little, if any, modification. During the fifties, beet sugar marketings tended to increase at the rate of 66,000 tons, or 3.4 percent, annually. Marketings in the year ended last September 30 set an all-time high of 2,310,000 tons, or almost 25 percent of total sugar distribution. The relatively modest increase from serving about 21 percent of the market at the beginning of the decade to serving almost 25 percent now was not acquired easily or without substantial price sacrifice.

Oddly enough, growing population during the fifties would appear to have supported an actual annual rate of increase in beet sugar marketings of 31,000 tons and when the westward shift in population is considered an annual rate of increase of 44,000 tons, or 2.4 percent. Superficially at least, such an increase should have been attainable at no price sacrifice whatsoever. Price sacrifice in relation to eastern sugar prices that did occur during the fifties, therefore, would seem to be traceable to the 22,000 tons, or 1 percent, actual rate of growth in excess of the rate supported by population growth and movement.

It should be noted though that expansion of beet sugar marketings during the fifties occurred frequently with insufficient inventories of beet sugar on hand to enable the processors to market at the most desirable times and places. Rather habitually it was necessary to resort to constructive deliveries at the end of the calendar year to utilize available quota for the year because old crop sugar had not been available in sufficient volume during the summer months prior to the harvest. It may be possible to ameliorate that situation, but at best, expansion beyond that supported by growth and westward movement of the population will probably continue to require some concessions in relation to sugar prices in the east. Your most serious attention to the marketing, as well as the production side of the coin, is needed.

All of what I have said concerns the long view of sugar legislation. More immediately, the Sugar Act ~~does~~ expire March 31st of next year. It is not at all likely that the new Congress would have time to consider

a substantive amendment and extension of the Act before it expires. Therefore, to avert a disastrous hiatus for the domestic sugar industry, it seems obvious that a short term extension of the Sugar Act will undoubtedly be needed so that the Congress will have the necessary time to deliberate on the whole matter of sugar policy.

ACTIONS RELATING TO 1961 SUGAR SUPPLIES

(1) Determination of Cuban Sugar Quota to Supplement Proclamation
No. 3355 (December 16, 1960)

By the President of the United States of America

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS section 408(b)(1) of the Sugar Act of 1948, as amended by the act of July 6, 1960 (Public Law 86-592; 74 Stat. 330), provides that the President shall determine, notwithstanding any other provision of title II of the Sugar Act of 1948, as amended, the quota for Cuba for the balance of the calendar year 1960 and for the three-month period ending March 31, 1961, in such amount or amounts as he shall find from time to time to be in the national interest, and further provides that in no event shall such quota exceed such amount as would be provided for Cuba under the terms of title II of the Sugar Act of 1948, as amended, in the absence of section 408(b); and

WHEREAS section 408(b)(1) of the Sugar Act of 1948, as amended, further provides that determinations made by the President thereunder shall become effective immediately upon publication in the Federal Register; and

WHEREAS section 408(b)(2) and section 408(b)(3) of the Sugar Act of 1948, as amended, authorize the President, subject to certain requirements, to cause or permit to be brought or imported into or marketed in the United States a quantity of sugar not in excess of the amount by which the quotas which would be established for Cuba under the terms of title II of such act exceed the quotas established for Cuba by the President pursuant to section 408(b) of the act; and

WHEREAS, by Proclamation No. 3355 of July 6, 1960, the President determined the quota for Cuba for the balance of the calendar year 1960; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to section 408(b)(1) of the Sugar Act of 1948, as amended, I find it to be in the national interest that the amount of the

quotas for sugar and for liquid sugar for Cuba under the Sugar Act of 1948, as amended, for the three-month period ending March 31, 1961, should be zero:

NOW, THEREFORE, I, DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER, President of the United States of America, acting under and by virtue of the authority vested in me by section 408(b) of the Sugar Act of 1948, as amended, and section 301 of title 3 of the United States Code, and as President of the United States:

1. Do hereby determine that in the national interest the amount of the quotas for sugar and for liquid sugar for Cuba pursuant to the Sugar Act of 1948, as amended, for the three-month period ending March 31, 1961, shall be zero; and

2. Do hereby continue the delegation to the Secretary of Agriculture of the authority vested in the President by section 408(b)(2) and section 408(b)(3) of the Sugar Act of 1948, as amended, such authority to be continued to be exercised with the concurrence of the Secretary of State.

This proclamation shall become effective immediately upon publication in the Federal Register.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this sixteenth day of December in the

(SEAL)

year of our Lord nineteen
hundred and sixty, and of
the Independence of the
United States of America
the one hundred and
eighty-fifth.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

By the President:

DOUGLAS DILLON
Acting Secretary of State

(2) Statement by the President (December 16, 1960)

I have today by proclamation fixed at zero the quota for imports of Cuban sugar during the first quarter of 1961. The proclamation expresses my finding that such action is in the national interest of the United States. It is applicable to imports of Cuban sugar through March 31, 1961, the expiration date of the present Sugar Act.

Since my proclamation of July 6 of this year the Government of Cuba has continued to follow a policy of deliberate hostility toward the United States and to commit steadily increasing amounts of its sugar crop to Communist countries. This further confirms the view I expressed at that time that the United States cannot now rely upon Cuba to supply a large part of the sugar needs of American consumers.

To replace supplies normally obtained from Cuba, the Department of Agriculture will shortly authorize the importation of non-quota sugar from other countries. These authorizations will be made in accordance with the formula laid down in the present Sugar Act as amended.

Despite my urgent recommendations to the contrary, Congress has provided that one of the countries from which replacement sugar must be purchased under this Act is the Dominican Republic. In view of the unanimous condemnation of the present Government of the Dominican Republic by the Organization of American States, replacement sugar purchases from that country will continue to be subject to special import fees. When the new Congress convenes next month I shall again recommend that it relieve the Executive from the obligation to purchase such sugar from the Dominican Republic.

(3) United States Department of Agriculture Announces 1961 Sugar Requirements; Sets Quotas for First Quarter December 16, 1960

Acting Secretary of Agriculture Clarence L. Miller today determined that sugar requirements for the continental United States for the calendar year 1961 will be 10,000,000 short tons, raw value, and established quotas of 1,675,701 tons for the first quarter of the year.

This action in conjunction with the President's Proclamation which established the quota of Cuba for the first quarter at zero also makes available an additional 824,299 tons of sugar which can be authorized for purchase and importation as non-quota sugar after publication of the President's Proclamation in the Federal Register.

Present sugar legislation extends only through March 31, 1961. The determination of the amount of sugar needed to meet the requirements of consumers in the continental United States for the 1961 calendar year was made with due recognition that under the present provisions of the act, quotas may be established only for the first quarter of the year. Taking into consideration the statutory criteria, a sugar requirements determination of 10,000,000 tons is found necessary to provide a supply of sugar during the three-month period ending March 31, 1961, at prices which will not be excessive to consumers and which will fairly and equitably maintain and protect the welfare of the domestic sugar industry.

In accordance with the legislative conferee's report on P. L. 86-592 which amended the Sugar Act, sugar quotas, the amounts thereof that may be filled by direct-consumption sugar, and liquid sugar quotas for the three-month period ending March 31, 1961, were determined by applying the formulas prescribed by the Sugar Act for a calendar year and dividing by four.

The quotas established by Sugar Regulation 811 for the three-month period ending March 31, 1961, are shown in the following table:

Sugar Quotas Established for the Three-Month Period Ending
March 31, 1961

Area and Country	Quotas (Short tons, raw value) (1)	Direct-consumption
		Limits
		(2)
Domestic beet sugar	544,443	no limit
Mainland cane sugar	167,531	no limit
Hawaii	303,853	8,554
Puerto Rico	317,716	37,076
Virgin Islands	4,332	0
Republic of the Philippines	245,000	14,980
Peru	30,377	2,724
Dominican Republic	27,789	2,429
Mexico	23,852	4,411
Nicaragua	4,368	2,909

(continued)

Sugar Quotas Established for the Three-Month Period Ending
March 31, 1961 (cont'd)

Area and Country	Quotas (Short tons, raw value) (1)	Direct-consumption Limits
		(2)
Haiti	2,067	1,750
Netherlands	1,037	1,037
China (Formosa)	995	995
Panama	995	995
Costa Rica	992	992
Canada	158	158
United Kingdom	129	129
Belgium	45	45
British Guiana	21	21
Hong Kong	1	1
Total	1,675,701	79,206

LIQUID SUGAR QUOTAS

	<u>Wine gallons 72 Percent Total Sugar Content</u>
Dominican Republic	207,724
British West Indies	75,000
Other Foreign Countries	0
Total	282,724

(continued)

4. Non-Quota Sugar Purchase Authorized for First Quarter of 1961
(December 22, 1960)

The Secretary of Agriculture, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State, today authorized the purchase of 824,299 short tons, raw value of non-quota sugar for importation during the three-month period ending next March 31.

Today's action, together with the quotas announced Dec. 16 (press release USDA 3691-60), will permit the marketing and importation of 2,500,000 tons of sugar during the first quarter of 1961.

Of the 824,299 tons of non-quota sugar authorized for purchase, importation of 222,723 tons authorized for purchase from the Dominican Republic is conditioned upon the payment by the importer to the United States of a fee of 2-1/4 cents per pound. Under current circumstances it is in the national interest to provide that the quantity of non-quota sugar authorized for purchase from the Dominican Republic be purchased at prices which are lower than those generally prevailing for sugar for the U.S. market.

Quantities of non-quota purchase sugar authorized for purchase by Sugar Regulation 819 and the quotas established by Sugar Regulation 811 (press release USDA 3691-60) for the first quarter of 1961 are shown in the following table:

(continued)

**SUGAR QUOTAS ESTABLISHED AND NON-QUOTA PURCHASES ALLOCATIONS
AUTHORIZED FOR THE THREE-MONTH PERIOD ENDING MARCH 31, 1961**

Area and Country	: : Quotas :	: Direct : Consumption : Limits	:Non-quota :Purchase :Allocations	:Total :(1) + :(3)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	(short tons, raw value)			
Domestic beet sugar	544,443	No limit		544,443
Mainland cane sugar	167,531	No limit		167,531
Hawaii	303,853	8,554		303,853
Puerto Rico	317,716	37,076		317,716
Virgin Islands	4,332	0		4,332
Republic of the Philippines	245,000	14,980	122,683	367,683
Peru	30,377	2,724	215,000	245,377
Dominican Republic	27,789	2,429	222,723	250,512
Mexico	23,852	4,411	191,168	215,020
Nicaragua	4,368	2,909	16,000	20,368
Haiti	2,067	1,750	433	2,500
Netherlands	1,037	1,037	1,463	2,500
China (Formosa)	995	995	11,505	12,500
Panama	995	995	1,505	2,500
Costa Rica	992	992	1,508	2,500
Canada	158	158	1,266	1,424
United Kingdom	129	129	1,034	1,163
Belgium	45	45	361	406
British West Indies & British Guiana	21	21	10,168	10,189
Hong Kong	1	1	8	9
El Salvador			2,000	2,000
Guatemala			2,000	2,000
Brazil			11,474	11,474
Ecuador			6,000	6,000
Colombia			6,000	6,000
Total	1,675,701	79,206	824,299	2,500,000

LIQUID SUGAR QUOTAS

**Wine Gallons 72 Percent
Total Sugar Content**

Dominican Republic	207,724
British West Indies	75,000
Other Foreign Countries	0
Total	282,724

OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIONS

<u>Date announced</u>	<u>Nature of action</u>
November 25, 1960	Announcement that there will be no restrictions on marketings of 1960-61 crop sugarcane from individual farms in Puerto Rico. Provisions of this determination are similar to those effective for the last several crops. (See November 30, 1960 Federal Register).
November 26, 1960	Local producing areas designated in Puerto Rico as eligible for abandonment and crop deficiency payments on the 1959-60 sugarcane crop. (See November 26, 1960 Federal Register).
December 1, 1960	Parishes designated in Louisiana as eligible for abandonment and crop deficiency payments on 1959 crop sugarcane. (See December 1, 1960 Federal Register).
December 5, 1960	Determination of fair and reasonable prices for 1960 crop of sugar beets. This determination requires processor-producers to pay prices for sugar beets not less than those provided for in their 1960 crop purchase contracts with growers. (See December 8, 1960 Federal Register).
December 8, 1960	Estimated 1961 sugar requirements of 45,000 short tons, raw value, for local consumption in Hawaii and 120,000 tons in Puerto Rico announced. Proposed local consumption quotas of 11,250 tons for Hawaii and 30,000 tons for Puerto Rico for the three-months period ending March 31, 1961 were also announced. Persons wishing to submit views or arguments regarding the estimated requirements or proposed quotas may file them with the Director, Sugar Division, Commodity Stabilization Service, USDA, within 10 days after publication of the Notice of Proposed Rule Making in the

<u>Date announced</u>	<u>Nature of action</u>
December 8, 1960 (cont'd)	Federal Register. (See December 10, 1960 Federal Register).
December 10, 1960	Determination of sugar commercially recoverable from sugarcane in the Mainland Cane Sugar Area 1960 crop. (See December 10, 1960 Federal Register).

STATISTICAL SERIES IN THIS ISSUEHIGHLIGHTS

1. November 1960 sugar deliveries for continental U.S. consumption, 693,000 short tons, raw value (preliminary), down about 7,000 tons from October 1960, and up 81,000 from November 1959. January-November 1960 deliveries 8,554,000 short tons, raw value (preliminary) up 214,000 tons or 2.6 percent from same 1959 period. Final data for October 1960 deliveries, 700,000 tons -- previously published preliminary as 696,000 tons.

2. Primary distributors' stocks December 3, 1960 were 1,944,000 short tons, raw value (preliminary), up 133,000 tons from a year earlier, and up 580,000 tons from end October 1960. During November stocks of all types of primary distributors increased except stocks of importers of direct-consumption sugar decreased about 11,000 tons. Refiners' stocks increased by 46,000 tons, beet processors' stocks by 478,000 tons, and mainland sugarcane processors' stocks by 66,000 tons.

3. Charges to quotas through December 9, 1960 were 8,001,000 short tons, raw value. In addition, 1,200,000 tons of non-quota purchase sugar had been authorized for purchase of which about 1,105,000 tons had been authorized for entry.

4. Regionally, January-October 1960 total sugar deliveries as compared with the same 1959 period were up 3.4 and 3.2 percent to the North Central and Southern regions, respectively; to the Middle Atlantic region they were about the same in both years, and to other regions they were down 1.0 percent or less.

5. Third quarter 1960 sugar deliveries to industrial buyers were 3.9 percent larger than in the same 1959 period but to non-industrial buyers they were 5.0 percent smaller. Increases were shown for five of the seven industrial sub-groups, and decreases were shown for all non-industrial buyers except the small sub-group of "all other deliveries, including deliveries to Government agencies."

Corn sweetener sales in the third quarter 1960 were 2.6 percent larger than in the same 1959 period.

Table 1.- Sugar supply and disposition by primary distributors, January-October 1960

(Short tons, raw value)

Item	Beet	Importers	Main-land	Refiners		Net total
	processors ^{1/}		cane processors ^{2/}	Raw	Refined	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
SUPPLY						
1. <u>Inventory Jan. 1, 1960</u>	1,223,359	39,349	19,026	406,522	317,036	2,005,292
2. <u>Production and movement</u>						
a. Received as direct-consumption sugar	0	592,222	0	0	5,937	598,159
b. Produced from beets or cane	1,288,973	0	144,161	0	3,024)	1,304,277 ^{3/}
Less deliveries to refiners	0	0	131,881	0	0)	
c. Receipts of raws by refiners	0	0	0	5,436,618 ^{4/}	0)	- 88,003 ^{5/}
Less raws melted	0	0	0	5,524,621	0)	
d. Refined from raws melted	0	0	0	0	5,476,810	5,476,810
e. Adjustments	- 238	- 2,977	- 186	- 49	- 4,505	- 7,955
f. Sub-total	1,288,735	589,245	12,094	- 88,052	5,481,266	7,283,288
g. Net total supply	2,512,094	628,594	31,120	318,470	5,798,302	9,288,580
DISPOSITION						
3. <u>Distribution for</u>						
a. Quota purposes	1,812,867	516,315	22,199	3,023	5,505,679	7,860,083
b. Export	0	9,931	0	0	32,519	42,450
c. Livestock feed	323	20,442	0	0	761	21,526
d. Sub-total	1,813,190	546,688	22,199	3,023	5,538,959	7,924,059
4. <u>Inventory Oct. 31, 1960</u>	698,904	81,906	8,921	315,447 ^{6/}	259,343 ^{6/}	1,364,521
Total distribution and inventory	2,512,094	628,594	31,120	318,470	5,798,302	9,288,580

^{1/} Direct-consumption sugar only.^{2/} Processor-refiners are included with refiners.^{3/} Production less deliveries of raw sugar to refiners.^{4/} Includes 124,244 tons delivered from mainland cane processors.^{5/} Receipts plus production of raw sugar by refiners less melt.^{6/} Includes mainland cane sugar not yet charged to quota: Raws, 1,729; Refined, 978; Total, 2,707.

Table 2.-Distribution of sugar by primary distributors for direct consumption, Puerto Rico and Hawaii during January-October 1960 and 1959

Item	1960	1959	Change 1959 to 1960
(Short tons, raw value)			
Continental United States			
Refiners' raw	3,023	2,082	+ 941
Refiners' refined	5,538,959	5,408,183	+130,776
Beet processors' refined	1,813,190	1,765,738	+ 47,452
Importers' direct consumption	546,688	615,377	- 68,689
Mainland sugarcane processors'	22,199	19,185	+ 3,014
Total	7,924,059	7,810,565	+113,494
For: Export	42,450	52,374	- 9,924
Livestock feed	21,526	30,462	- 8,936
Continental consumption 1/	7,860,083	7,727,729	+132,354
Puerto Rico	90,030	91,068	- 1,038
Hawaii	38,485	36,620	+ 1,865

1/ Includes deliveries for United States Military forces at home and abroad.

Table 3.-Stocks of sugar held by primary distributors in the continental United States, October 31, 1960 and 1959

Item	1960	1959	Change 1959 to 1960
(Short tons, raw value)			
Refiners: Raw 1/	315,447	271,640	+ 43,807
Refined 1/	259,343	302,978	- 43,635
Sub-total	574,790	574,618	+ 172
Beet processors, refined	698,904	589,218	+109,686
Importers, direct-consumption	81,906	68,638	+ 13,268
Mainland sugarcane processors 2/	8,921	14,608	- 5,687
Total	1,364,521	1,247,082	+117,439

1/ Includes mainland cane sugar not yet charged to quota: 1960 - Raws, 1,729; Refined, 978; Total, 2,707; 1959 - Raws, 1,231; Refined, 6,645; Total, 7,876.

2/ Establishments that acquire no raw sugar from others for refining. Processor-refiner stocks are included in refiners' stocks.

Table 4.-Distribution of sugar by primary distributors for direct consumption, November and January-November, 1960 and 1959

Item	1960 1/	1959
	November : January-November	November : January-November
(Short tons, raw value)		
Refiners'	491,518	425,369
Beet processors	162,088	154,477
Importers	34,382	32,022
Mainland sugarcane processors	5,500 2/	5,275
Total	693,488	617,143
For: Export	N. A.	2,938
Livestock feed	N. A.	1,876
Continental consumption 3/	693,488	612,329

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Estimated. 3/ Includes deliveries for U. S. military forces at home and abroad.

4/ January-October only.

Table 5.-Stocks of sugar held by primary distributors in the continental United States, December 3, 1960 and November 30, 1959

Item	1960 1/	1959	Change 1959 to 1960
(Short tons, raw value)			
Refiners' Raw	333,019	355,067	- 22,048
Refined	287,932	322,491	- 34,559
Sub-total	620,951	677,558	- 56,607
Beet processors' refined	1,177,281	1,031,122	+146,159
Importers' direct-consumption	71,063	51,020	+ 20,043
Mainland sugarcane processors	75,000 2/	51,629	+ 23,371
Total	1,944,295	1,811,329	+132,966

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Estimated.

Table 6.-Mainland sugar: Production and quota charges January-October 1960 and 1959

Item	1960	1959	Change 1959 to 1960
(Short tons, raw value)			
<u>Production</u>			
Mainland cane	149,172	185,736	- 36,564
Domestic beet	1,288,735	1,121,841	+ 166,894
Total	1,437,907	1,307,577	+ 130,330
<u>Quota charges</u>			
Mainland cane:			
Louisiana sugarcane processors			
For further processing	18,343	58,883	- 40,540
For direct-consumption	14,522	14,540	- 18
Louisiana processor-refiners	43,146	46,796	- 3,650
Florida sugarcane processors	120,430	92,377	+ 28,053
Sub-total	196,441	212,596	- 16,155
Beet processors	1,812,867	1,764,467	+ 48,400
Total	2,009,308	1,977,063	+ 32,245

Table 7.-Sugar receipts of refiners and importers by source of supply 1/ January-October 1960 and 1959

Source of Supply	Raw sugar		Direct-consumption sugar	
	1960	1959	1960	1959
(Short tons, raw value)				
<u>Offshore</u>				
<u>Foreign</u>				
Cuba	1,942,352	2,588,747	324,469	409,541
Philippines	997,659	942,200	38,753	36,713
Other countries	895,487	179,502	93,878	79,589
Sub-total	3,835,498	3,710,449	457,100	525,843
<u>Domestic</u>				
Hawaii	724,517	829,155	5,937 2/	18,728 2/
Puerto Rico	741,911	697,667	135,122	126,881
Virgin Islands	6,954	12,301	0	0
Sub-total	1,473,382	1,539,123	141,059	145,609
Total offshore	5,308,880	5,249,572	598,159	671,452
Mainland cane area	124,244	150,215	0	0
Acquired for reprocessing and samples	3,494	2,934	0	0
Grand total	5,436,618	5,402,721	598,159	671,452

1/ Includes quota exempt sugar as follows:

Purpose	Importers		Refiners		Total	
	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959
(Short tons, raw value)						
Feed	30,080	34,171	1,238	884	31,318	35,055
Re-export	9,872	19,383	39,926	35,656	49,798	55,039
Over quota	0	0	0	13,429	0	13,429
In customs custody	16,823	11,782	2,014	0	18,837	11,782
Total	56,775	65,336	43,178	49,969	99,953	115,305

2/ Refined sugar received by refiners.

Table 8.-Status of 1960 Sugar Quotas as of December 9, 1960

Table 3.—Status of 1950 Sugar Quotas as of December 31, 1950						
Area	Quota	Credit for draw- back of duty	Charge to quota & off- set to drawback of duty		Unfilled balance	
			Total	Direct consump- tion 2/	Total	Direct consump- tion
Short tons, raw value						
Domestic beet	2,514,945		2,025,000		489,945	
Mainland Cane	773,873		455,000		318,873	
Hawaii 3/	940,444		828,589	5,942	111,855	29,681
Puerto Rico 3/	893,620		891,268	149,823	2,352	4,580
Virgin Islands 3/	8,618		6,954	0	1,664	
Republic of the Philippines	980,000		980,000	43,355	0	0
Cuba	2,419,655 4/	2,404	2,393,897 5/	312,428	0	0
Other foreign countries	432,945	1,655	420,316	70,775	14,284	138
Total Quotas	8,964,100	4,059	8,001,024	582,323	938,973	34,399

Subject to Section
408 (b) of Act 1,435,900 (For status see Table 10.)

Total Requirements 10,400,000

Details of other foreign countries

Peru	138,827	1,185	140,008	11,424	4	4
Dominican Republic	130,957	440	131,397	10,191	0	0 6/
Mexico	115,809	15	101,678	18,511	14,146	0
Nicaragua	19,766	15	19,781	12,207	0	0
Haiti	9,105	0	9,010	0	95	95
Netherlands	4,427	0	4,427	4,427	0	0 6/
China	4,218	0	4,188	4,188	30	30
Panama	4,218	0	4,218	4,218	0	0
Costa Rica	4,202	0	4,195	4,195	7	7
Canada	631	0	631	631	0	0 6/
United Kingdom	516	0	516	516	0	0 6/
Belgium	182	0	181	181	1	1 6/
British Guiana	84	0	83	83	1	1
Hong Kong	3	0	3	3	0	0 6/
Total	432,945	1,655	420,316 7/	70,775	14,284	138

LIQUID SUGAR 8/
(Wine gallons of 72 percent total sugar content)

Cuba	7,176,648	7,176,648	0
Dominican Republic	830,894	435,319	395,575
British West Indies	300,000	0	300,000

- 1/ These data include the following: (a) Domestic beet and mainland cane sugar partly estimated; (b) all other sugar entered or authorized for entry as of December 9, 1960.
- 2/ Includes raw sugar for direct-consumption from Cuba 16,866; Hawaii, 10; Philippines, 5,864; Total, 22,742.
- 3/ Despite deficits declared, full quotas remain available as follows: Hawaii, 1,265,375; Puerto Rico, 1,323,111; Virgin Islands, 18,043.
- 4/ Including 39,752 tons for balance of 1960 after July 6 as established by Presidential Proclamation No. 3355.
- 5/ Difference from quota results from outturns to date smaller than quantities authorized prior to July 3.
- 6/ Sugar held in Customs custody pending availability of quota: Canada, 1,282; Hong Kong, 66; Netherlands, 16,654; United Kingdom, 4,161; Belgium, 590. Held for quota-exempt purposes 2,014 from Dominican Republic.
- 7/ Under Sec. 212 (1) charges to quotas exclude 6 tons from Sweden, 10 tons from Brazil, Columbia, Ireland, West Germany and from each country listed.
- 8/ Under Sec. 212 (3) 3,049 gallons were entered from France; 18,341 from the United Kingdom; and 360 from Australia.

Table 9.-Quota-exempt sugar entered under Sections 212 (4) and 211 (a) as of December 9, 1960.

Table 1. Quota-exempt sugar entered under Sections 111 (a) and 112 (a) as of December 7, 1968.						
Source	:	Feed	:	Reexport	:	Total
Short tons, raw value						
Brazil		0		2,198		2,198
Canada		7		0		7
Cuba		22,598		10,713		33,311
Dominican Republic		6,048		21,740		27,788
Mexico		2,475		16,071		13,546
Peru		571		4,897		5,468
Total		31,699		50,619		82,318

Table 10.-Status of Non-Quota Purchase Sugar as of December 9, 1960

Area	Authorized	Authorized for Entry For		Total
	for	Further	Direct-	Unfilled
	Purchase	Processing	Consumption	Balance
Short tons, raw value				
Dominican Republic	321,857	247,217	0	74,640
Mexico	284,628	282,579	1,996	53
Philippines	176,426	175,839	0	587
Peru	135,000	134,942	0	58
Brazil	100,347	100,347	0	0
British W. Indies and British Guiana	92,765	92,664	0	101
Haiti	26,567	24,286	0	2,281
Nicaragua	22,000	12,775	2,000	7,225
Costa Rica	6,267	4,284	1,999	0
China (Formosa)	6,258	6,267	0	0
Panama	6,258	0	2,000	4,258
Netherlands	6,129	0	6,114	15
El Salvador	6,000	5,898	0	102
Guatemala	6,000	0	0	6,000
Canada	1,657	0	1,657	0
United Kingdom	1,355	0	1,351	4
Belgium	478	0	478	0
Hong Kong	8	0	8	0
Total	1,200,000	1,087,098 1/	17,603 1/	95,324
Not authorized for purchase	235,900			
Total subject to Section 408 (b) of Act	1,435,900			

^{1/} Adjusted for available final outturn data which accounts for excess of 9 tons for China and 16 tons for Costa Rica.

^{2/} Of the quantities shown, 1,048,678 tons for further processing and 17,603 tons for direct-consumption were authorized on or before November 30, 1960.

Table 11.-Charges to quotas and direct-consumption limits, including offsets to drawback of duty, January-November, 1960 and 1959. 1/

Area	Total		Direct-Consumption	
	1960	1959	1960	1959
Short tons, raw value				
Domestic beet	1,975,000	1,918,944		
Mainland cane	400,000	398,400		
Hawaii	812,251	932,074	5,942	20,338
Puerto Rico	887,496	924,251	146,103	136,318
Virgin Islands	6,954	12,302		
Philippines	980,000	980,000	43,355	37,715
Cuba	2,393,890	3,170,606	312,421	375,771
Other foreign countries	393,179	264,426	69,969	65,360
Total	7,848,770	8,601,003	577,790	635,502

Details of other foreign countries

Peru	113,870	91,244	11,428	10,094
Dominican Republic	130,488	82,353	9,414	8,980
Mexico	101,623	54,739	18,456	15,961
Nicaragua	19,724	13,197	12,207	10,779
Haiti	9,010	6,862	0	3,515
Netherlands	4,427	3,731	4,427	3,731
China	4,210	3,618	4,210	3,618
Panama	4,218	3,651	4,218	3,651
Costa Rica	4,195	3,616	4,195	3,616
Canada	631	631	631	631
United Kingdom	516	516	516	516
Belgium	181	181	181	181
British Guiana	83	84	83	84
Hong Kong	3	3	3	3
Total	393,179	264,426	69,969	65,360

LIQUID SUGAR

	1960	1959
Wine gallons of 72 percent total sugar content		
Cuba	7,176,648	7,970,558
Dominican Republic	434,680	830,894
British West Indies	0	0

1/ These data include the following: (a) For domestic beet and mainland cane sugar partly estimated; (b) all other sugar entered or authorized for entry as of November 30.

Table 12.-Quota-exempt sugar entered or authorized for entry under Secs. 212 (4) and 211 (a), January-November, 1960 and 1959.

Source	For				Total	
	Feed		Reexport			
	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959
Brazil	0	800	2,198	10,856	2,198	11,656
Canada	7	0	0	0	7	0
Costa Rica	0	496	0	0	0	496
Cuba	22,598	25,550	10,713	33,500	33,311	59,050
Dominican Republic	6,048	7,530	21,740	6,861	27,788	14,391
Mexico	2,367	2,729	11,071	3,860	13,438	6,589
Nicaragua	0	0	0	0	0	0
Panama	0	0	0	635	0	635
Peru	571	26	4,897	5,355	5,468	5,381
Total	31,591	37,131	50,619	61,067	82,210	98,198

Table 13.-Primary distribution of sugar, Continental United States by States, Third Quarter 1960

State and region	Cane sugar refiners	Beet sugar processors	Importers of direct- consumption sugar	Mainland cane sugar mills	Total
Hundredweights ^{1/}					
New England					
Connecticut	329,411		15,778		345,189
Maine	199,115		2,420		201,535
Massachusetts	1,219,632		28,534	450	1,248,616
New Hampshire	98,487		900		99,387
Rhode Island	126,891		9,720		136,611
Vermont	67,919		16,000		83,919
Sub-total	2,041,455		73,352	450	2,115,257
Mid-Atlantic					
New Jersey	1,924,640		229,589		2,154,229
New York	3,897,678	2,499	579,276		4,479,453
Pennsylvania	2,792,327	12,450	578,381		3,383,158
Sub-total	8,614,645	14,949	1,387,246		10,016,840
North Central					
Illinois	2,333,873	2,499,443	17,353	43,847	4,894,516
Indiana	1,042,271	330,048	17,037		1,389,356
Iowa	155,884	515,617	690		673,191
Kansas	138,138	318,013			456,151
Michigan	938,852	838,966	81,000		1,858,818
Minnesota	114,665	746,686	350		861,701
Missouri	862,645	410,061		3,609	1,276,315
Nebraska	82,266	407,889			490,155
North Dakota	2,562	116,229			118,791
Ohio	2,419,674	280,331	48,301		2,748,306
South Dakota	8,802	152,233			161,035
Wisconsin	446,333	617,234	51,421		1,114,988
Sub-total	8,545,965	7,233,750	216,152	47,456	16,043,323
Southern					
Alabama	817,392				817,392
Arkansas	341,839				341,839
Delaware	58,337		4,150		62,487
District of Columbia	125,447		15,133		140,580
Florida	473,655		403,191	25,180	902,027
Georgia	1,381,950		97,250	2,700	1,481,900
Kentucky	732,060	8	30,664	5,214	767,946
Louisiana	1,042,851		106	6,352	1,049,309
Maryland	1,075,652		112,352		1,188,004
Mississippi	601,870			1,370	603,240
North Carolina	1,012,553		273,618		1,286,171
Oklahoma	375,233	92,281	1,627		469,141
South Carolina	547,624		46,670		594,294
Tennessee	997,471		2,975	5,814	1,006,260
Texas	2,009,330	371,078	26,179	5,367	2,411,954
Virginia	721,706		331,897		1,053,603
West Virginia	297,499		23,896		321,395
Sub-total	12,612,470	463,367	1,359,718	51,997	14,497,552
Western					
Alaska	11,136	3,816			14,952
Arizona	106,520	61,309			167,829
California	2,523,594	4,086,175	72,920		6,682,689
Colorado	22,722	319,146			341,868
Idaho	15,137	145,316			160,453
Montana	6,648	103,502			110,150
Nevada	20,558	13,425			33,983
New Mexico	37,040	55,101			92,141
Oregon	188,628	389,297	68,268		646,193
Utah	15,812	263,051			278,863
Washington	218,905	670,153	56,839		945,897
Wyoming	2,389	36,280			38,669
Sub-total	3,169,089	6,145,571	178,027		9,513,687
Grand total	34,983,624	13,858,637	3,244,495	99,903	52,186,659

^{1/} Reported as produced or imported and delivered except liquid sugar which is on a sugar solids content basis.

Table 14- Primary distribution of sugar, Continental United States, by States, October 1960

State and region	Cane sugar refiners	Beet sugar processors	Importers of direct- consumption sugar	Mainland cane sugar mills	Total
Hundredweights ^{1/}					
New England					
Connecticut	100,461		3,920		104,381
Maine	51,918		330		52,248
Massachusetts	436,546		7,404		443,950
New Hampshire	26,039				26,039
Rhode Island	41,899		500		42,399
Vermont	22,553		13,000		35,553
Sub-total	679,416		25,154		704,570
Mid-Atlantic					
New Jersey	637,103		67,948		705,051
New York	1,332,105	10,001	101,815		1,443,921
Pennsylvania	821,476	7,450	167,952		996,878
Sub-total	2,790,684	17,451	337,715		3,145,850
North Central					
Illinois	730,354	651,930	16,250	5,400	1,403,934
Indiana	265,066	94,132	3,985		363,183
Iowa	43,233	55,762	355		99,350
Kansas	28,749	65,930			94,679
Michigan	225,657	176,323	6,459	6	408,445
Minnesota	31,803	111,957			143,760
Missouri	188,972	100,844	386	999	291,201
Nebraska	21,364	52,959			74,323
North Dakota	717	19,646			20,363
Ohio	623,074	69,793	13,202		706,069
South Dakota	1,648	32,121			33,769
Wisconsin	102,413	154,896	4,780		262,089
Sub-total	2,263,050	1,586,293	45,417	6,405	3,901,165
Southern					
Alabama	218,521				218,521
Arkansas	88,110				88,110
Delaware	20,997		780		21,777
District of Columbia	36,648		5,766		42,414
Florida	134,142		75,140	4,306	213,588
Georgia	345,904		9,288		355,192
Kentucky	163,455		2,000		165,455
Louisiana	302,254			1,875	304,129
Maryland	280,664		52,154		332,818
Mississippi	161,733			510	162,243
North Carolina	242,227		47,775		290,002
Oklahoma	89,766	19,623			109,389
South Carolina	130,014		7,098		137,112
Tennessee	260,351		320		260,671
Texas	547,142	98,802	3,007	343	649,294
Virginia	217,184		85,616	7	302,807
West Virginia	91,840	800	2,602		95,242
Sub-total	3,330,952	119,225	291,546	7,041	3,748,764
Western					
Alaska	2,557	1,545			4,102
Arizona	30,296	13,378			43,674
California	477,372	613,029	44,200		1,134,601
Colorado	6,177	68,533			74,710
Idaho	2,792	15,921			18,713
Montana	631	22,045			22,676
Nevada	3,792	2,253			6,045
New Mexico	9,796	12,790			22,586
Oregon	40,221	55,797	10,225		106,243
Utah	5,583	34,052			39,635
Washington	50,609	128,998	4,000		183,607
Wyoming	415	6,275			6,690
Sub-total	630,243	974,616	58,425		1,663,284
Grand total	9,694,345	2,697,585	758,257	13,446	13,163,633

^{1/} Reported as produced or imported and delivered except liquid sugar which is on a sugar solids content basis.

Table 15- Primary distribution of sugar, Continental United States by States, January-October 1960

State and region	Cane sugar refiners	Beet sugar processors	Importers of direct- consumption sugar	Mainland cane sugar mills	Total
Hundredweights ^{1/}					
New England					
Connecticut	1,088,647		51,638	1,140	1,141,425
Maine	595,530		7,360		602,890
Massachusetts	4,242,197		92,867	1,500	4,336,564
New Hampshire	308,392		900		309,292
Rhode Island	133,515		24,920		458,435
Vermont	195,276		79,001		274,277
Sub-total	6,863,557		256,586	2,640	7,122,883
Mid-Atlantic					
New Jersey	6,307,832		618,172	2,001	6,928,005
New York	12,945,995	127,981	1,413,447		14,487,423
Pennsylvania	8,604,797	124,861	1,833,553	28	10,563,239
Sub-total	27,858,624	252,842	3,865,172	2,029	31,978,667
North Central					
Illinois	6,809,570	7,012,465	61,755	169,750	14,053,540
Indiana	2,853,076	927,511	29,660	23	3,810,270
Iowa	498,558	1,284,429	7,083		1,790,070
Kansas	411,725	835,281		3	1,247,009
Michigan	2,717,395	2,227,382	178,613	1,006	5,124,396
Minnesota	347,758	1,748,493	1,661		2,097,912
Missouri	2,488,779	1,159,574	386	4,608	3,653,347
Nebraska	217,311	1,052,759		11	1,270,081
North Dakota	7,648	279,546			287,294
Ohio	6,699,228	912,040	105,245	5,806	7,722,319
South Dakota	24,947	405,210			430,157
Wisconsin	1,174,990	1,656,590	58,604		2,890,284
Sub-total	24,250,985	19,501,480	443,007	181,207	44,376,679
Southern					
Alabama	2,566,241			4,410	2,570,651
Arkansas	1,009,518	30,337			1,039,855
Delaware	196,000		12,240	1	208,241
District of Columbia	402,894		52,674		455,568
Florida	1,367,410	1	1,837,334	108,392	3,313,137
Georgia	4,251,651		269,794	20,243	4,541,688
Kentucky	2,075,054	7,540	87,916	6,054	2,176,564
Louisiana	3,107,500		1,188	27,395	3,136,083
Maryland	3,146,559	1	338,585		3,485,145
Mississippi	1,737,130			10,855	1,747,985
North Carolina	2,801,414		822,818		3,624,232
Oklahoma	1,076,060	244,929	2,827		1,323,816
South Carolina	1,485,304		106,253		1,591,557
Tennessee	3,015,739		34,220	44,726	3,094,685
Texas	5,905,300	1,100,467	77,720	9,230	7,092,717
Virginia	1,938,652		884,703	14	2,823,369
West Virginia	815,475	2,400	48,102		865,977
Sub-total	36,897,901	1,385,675	4,576,374	231,320	43,091,270
Western					
Alaska	26,389	14,330			40,719
Arizona	309,949	171,654			481,603
California	5,935,300	7,987,785	261,838	1,200	14,186,123
Colorado	71,038	874,980		684	946,702
Idaho	38,408	289,864			328,272
Montana	17,499	284,808		3	302,310
Nevada	57,934	34,179			92,113
New Mexico	114,052	162,715			276,767
Oregon	511,000	872,795	132,664		1,516,459
Utah	48,879	557,671			606,550
Washington	607,165	1,405,719	132,259		2,145,143
Wyoming	6,414	89,289			95,703
Sub-total	7,744,027	12,745,789	526,761	1,887	21,018,464
Grand total	103,615,094	33,885,786	9,668,000	419,083	147,587,963

^{1/} Reported as produced or imported and delivered except liquid sugar which is on a sugar solids content basis.

Table 16.- Primary Distribution of sugar, Continental United States by States, January-October 1960 and 1959

State and region	Cane sugar refiners		Beet processors		Total all Primary Distributors ^{2/}	
	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959
Thousands of hundredweights ^{1/}						
New England						
Connecticut	1,089	1,082			1,141	1,142
Maine	596	582			603	596
Massachusetts	4,242	4,260		*	4,337	4,380
New Hampshire	308	308			309	308
Rhode Island	433	431			459	454
Vermont	195	204			274	271
Sub-total	6,863	6,857		*	7,123	7,151
Mid-Atlantic						
New Jersey	6,308	6,384		*	6,928	7,014
New York	12,945	13,031	128	101	14,488	14,457
Pennsylvania	8,605	7,872	125	80	10,563	10,507
Sub-total	27,859	27,287	253	181	31,979	31,978
North Central						
Illinois	6,809	6,666	7,012	6,668	14,054	13,537
Indiana	2,853	2,607	928	669	3,810	3,293
Iowa	499	487	1,284	1,342	1,790	1,841
Kansas	412	580	835	757	1,247	1,338
Michigan	2,717	2,571	2,227	2,388	5,125	5,239
Minnesota	348	408	1,748	1,546	2,098	2,054
Missouri	2,489	2,364	1,160	1,028	3,654	3,423
Nebraska	217	256	1,053	943	1,270	1,212
North Dakota	8	9	280	327	287	340
Ohio	6,699	6,292	912	1,013	7,722	7,444
South Dakota	25	22	405	351	430	373
Wisconsin	1,175	1,130	1,657	1,649	2,890	2,820
Sub-total	24,251	23,392	19,501	18,781	44,377	42,944
Southern						
Alabama	2,566	2,607			2,571	2,615
Arkansas	1,010	915	30	48	1,040	963
Delaware	196	175			208	189
District of Columbia	403	432			456	495
Florida	1,367	1,248	*		3,313	3,093
Georgia	4,252	3,972			4,542	4,488
Kentucky	2,075	1,895	8	7	2,176	1,959
Louisiana	3,108	3,151			3,136	3,184
Maryland	3,147	2,958	*		3,485	3,393
Mississippi	1,737	1,794			1,748	1,800
North Carolina	2,801	2,730			3,624	3,440
Oklahoma	1,076	1,041	245	225	1,324	1,266
South Carolina	1,485	1,522			1,591	1,642
Tennessee	3,016	2,822			3,095	2,879
Texas	5,905	5,750	1,101	1,043	7,093	6,888
Virginia	1,939	1,828		8	2,823	2,591
West Virginia	815	832	2	2	866	882
Sub-total	36,898	35,672	1,386	1,333	43,091	41,767
Western						
Alaska	27	36	14	24	41	60
Arizona	310	297	172	173	482	473
California	5,935	6,055	7,988	7,736	14,186	14,182
Colorado	71	62	875	853	947	916
Idaho	38	38	290	284	328	322
Montana	17	16	285	296	302	312
Nevada	58	62	34	36	92	98
New Mexico	114	115	163	188	277	310
Oregon	511	574	873	984	1,516	1,661
Utah	49	52	557	552	606	611
Washington	607	592	1,406	1,500	2,145	2,173
Wyoming	7	6	89	97	96	103
Sub-total	7,744	7,905	12,745	12,723	21,018	21,221
Grand total	103,615	101,123	33,886	33,018	147,588	145,031

^{1/} Reported as produced or imported and delivered except liquid sugar which is on a sugar solids content basis.

^{2/} Includes deliveries by importers of direct-consumption sugar and mainland cane sugar mills.

* Less than 500 cwts.

Table 17.-Sugar deliveries, by type of product or business of buyer and by type of sugar, third quarter 1960 ^{1/}

UNITED STATES

Product or business of buyer	: Beet	: Cane	: Imported	: Total	Liquid sugar included in totals	
	: (Total)	: (Total)	: (Total)	: All sugar:	Beet	: Cane
<hr/>						
	Hundredweights ^{2/}					
<hr/>						
Industrial						
Bakery, cereal and allied products	1,784,308	3,547,227	246,530	5,578,065	46,314	416,624
Confectionery and related products	1,023,940	2,786,169	423,514	4,233,623	20,685	672,787
Ice cream and dairy products	721,820	1,457,038	89,259	2,268,117	273,091	1,024,757
Beverages	1,116,958	5,384,368	372,951	6,874,277	356,100	3,027,193
Canned, bottled, frozen foods, jams, jellies and preserves, etc.	3,449,768	2,625,622	738,404	6,813,794	1,575,189	1,689,732
Multiple and all other food uses	212,184	1,239,521	21,501	1,473,206	24,660	464,911
Non-food products	<u>11,069</u>	<u>187,709</u>	<u>102,090</u>	<u>300,868</u>	<u>1,608</u>	<u>59,228</u>
Sub-total	8,320,047	17,227,654	1,994,249	27,541,950	2,297,647	7,355,232
<hr/>						
Non-industrial						
Hotel, restaurants, institutions	21,970	284,366	14,655	320,991	407	10,902
Wholesale grocers, jobbers, sugar dealers	3,925,326	10,383,695	962,984	15,272,005	148,652	26,011
Retail grocers, chain stores, super markets	1,444,069	5,443,716	264,331	7,152,116	5,720	27,545
All other deliveries, including deliveries to Government agencies	<u>100,699</u>	<u>357,615</u>	<u>7,818</u>	<u>466,132</u>	<u>3,098</u>	<u>25</u>
Sub-total	<u>5,492,064</u>	<u>16,469,392</u>	<u>1,249,788</u>	<u>23,211,244</u>	<u>157,877</u>	<u>64,783</u>
<hr/>						
TOTAL DELIVERIES	<u>13,812,111</u>	<u>33,697,046</u>	<u>3,244,037</u>	<u>50,753,194</u>	<u>2,455,524</u>	<u>7,419,715</u>
<hr/>						
Deliveries in consumer-size packages (less than 50 lbs.)	3,169,731	13,672,956	163,635	17,006,322	-	-
Deliveries in bulk (unpackaged)	2,416,605	3,834,378	-	6,250,983	-	-

^{1/} Represents approximately 97.6 percent of deliveries by primary distributors in continental United States.

^{2/} Reported as produced or imported and delivered except liquid sugar which is on a sugar solids content basis.

Source: Reports of primary distributors of sugar to Sugar Division, CSS.

Table 18.-Sugar deliveries, by type of product or business of buyer, third quarter 1960 and percentage change from third quarter 1959

Product or business of buyer	: United States	: New England	: Middle Atlantic	: North Central	: South	: West
Hundredweights 1/						
<u>Industrial</u>						
Bakery, cereal and allied products	5,578,065	201,312	1,373,360	2,220,317	1,018,090	764,986
Confectionery and related products	4,233,623	375,303	1,896,904	1,359,799	358,943	242,674
Ice cream and dairy products	2,268,117	136,510	508,957	755,534	550,649	316,467
Beverages	6,874,277	201,775	1,492,610	1,706,883	2,726,386	746,623
Canned, bottled, frozen foods; jams, jellies, preserves, etc.	6,813,794	127,357	808,215	1,391,211	839,677	3,647,334
Multiple and all other food uses	1,473,206	25,155	568,373	499,351	85,973	294,354
Non-food products	300,868	19,933	62,506	35,732	182,069	628
Sub-total	27,541,950	1,087,345	6,710,925	7,968,827	5,761,787	6,013,066
<u>Non-industrial</u>						
Hotels, restaurants, institutions	320,991	22,993	65,008	32,953	53,215	146,822
Wholesale grocers, jobbers, sugar dealers	15,272,005	635,968	1,897,358	5,224,468	5,190,987	2,323,224
Retail grocers, chain stores, super markets	7,152,116	356,907	1,267,463	2,278,400	2,331,687	917,659
All other deliveries, including deliveries to Government agencies	466,132	11,892	63,202	123,137	197,977	69,924
Sub-total	23,211,244	1,027,760	3,293,031	7,658,958	7,773,866	3,457,629
TOTAL DELIVERIES	50,753,194	2,115,105	10,003,956	15,627,785	13,535,653	9,470,695
Percentage change from 1959						
<u>Industrial</u>						
Bakery, cereal and allied products	+ 6.9	+ 5.3	+ 2.8	+17.7	- 7.5	+ 9.0
Confectionery and related products	+11.2	- 8.0	+ 9.3	+17.9	+27.4	+ 7.0
Ice cream and dairy products	+ 0.6	+11.9	-11.1	+ 5.0	+ 4.8	+ 0.4
Beverages	+ 5.2	-25.3	- 3.1	+ 7.6	+ 8.6	+19.2
Canned, bottled, frozen foods; jams, jellies, preserves, etc.	- 1.0	-26.8	-19.9	+12.9	- 7.3	+ 2.4
Multiple and all other food uses	- 3.6	-39.3	-11.6	- 2.7	-11.8	+25.8
Non-food products	+ 3.9	+435.3	-21.2	-12.6	+10.4	- 3.7
Sub-total	+ 3.9	-10.2	- 3.0	+11.7	+ 3.1	+ 6.1
<u>Non-industrial</u>						
Hotels, restaurants, institutions	- 4.7	-26.3	-22.2	-47.6	+ 7.0	+34.2
Wholesale grocers, jobbers, sugar dealers	- 5.8	-16.0	-12.0	- 0.3	- 8.3	- 3.0
Retail grocers, chain stores, super markets	- 4.8	-15.6	-18.8	+ 3.5	- 5.3	+ 6.3
All other deliveries, including deliveries to Government agencies	+19.9	-12.5	-36.0	+337.1	+62.6	-44.8
Sub-total	- 5.0	-16.1	-15.5	+ 1.7	- 6.2	- 1.1
TOTAL	- 0.4	-13.1	- 7.5	+ 6.5	- 2.5	+ 3.4

1/ Reported as produced or imported and delivered except liquid sugar which is on a sugar solids contents basis.

Table 19.-Deliveries of cane and beet sugar by primary distributors in consumer size packages (less than 50 lbs.) third quarter

1960

Area	Cane sugar	Beet sugar	Total
Hundredweights 1/			
United States	13,836,591	3,169,731	17,006,322
New England	732,980		732,980
Middle Atlantic	2,617,914		2,617,914
North Central and West, combined 2/	4,383,796	3,107,869	7,491,665
South	6,101,901	61,862	6,163,763

1/ Reported as produced or imported and delivered except liquid sugar which is on a sugar solids content basis.

2/ Combined to avoid disclosure of individual company data. Total reported distribution in consumer size packages in these areas: North Central, 5,155,497; West, 2,336,168.

Table 20.-Deliveries of packaged, bulk, and liquid sugar (beet and cane) by primary distributors during January-September 1960 and 1959 with comparisons

January-September	Region						Type of sugar	
	New	Middle	South	North	West	U.S.	Beet	Cane
	England	Atlantic		Central		total		
1,000 hundredweights 1/								
(1) Total direct deliveries								
1960	6,416	28,714	36,448	39,264	19,230	130,072	31,041	99,031
1959	6,547	29,163	35,661	37,707	19,524	128,602	29,918	98,684
Change	- 131	- 449	+ 787	+1,557	- 294	+1,470	+1,123	+ 347
(2) Consumer size packages (granulated, less than 50 lbs.)								
1960	2,217	7,575	16,230	12,556	5,761	44,339	6,934	37,405
1959	2,261	7,462	16,576	12,397	6,254	44,950	6,979	37,971
Change	- 44	+ 113	- 346	+ 159	- 493	- 611	- 45	- 566
(3) Other deliveries, industrial and institutional								
1960	4,199	21,139	20,218	26,708	13,469	85,733	24,107	61,626
1959	4,286	21,701	19,085	25,310	13,270	83,652	22,939	60,713
Change	- 87	- 562	+1,133	+1,398	+ 199	+2,081	+1,168	+ 913
(3a) Bulk granulated								
1960	527	4,873	1,788	6,028	3,022	16,238	6,330	9,908
1959	491	4,232	1,162	4,486	3,546	13,917	5,947	7,970
Change	+ 36	+ 641	+ 626	+1,542	- 524	+2,321	+ 383	+1,938
(3b) Liquid sugar								
1960	1,459	7,126	3,306	4,640	5,106	21,637	3,757	17,880
1959	1,438	6,695	2,819	3,939	4,878	19,769	3,283	16,486
Change	+ 21	+ 431	+ 487	+ 701	+ 228	+1,868	+ 474	+1,394
(3c) Industrial and institutional packages (granulated 50 lbs. and over)								
1960	2,213	9,140	15,124	16,040	5,341	47,858	14,020	33,838
1959	2,357	10,774	15,104	16,885	4,846	49,966	13,709	36,257
Change	- 144	-1,634	+ 20	- 845	+ 495	-2,108	+ 311	-2,419

1/ Reported as produced or imported and delivered except liquid sugar which is on a sugar solids content basis.

Table 21.-Dextrose sales, by type of product or business of buyer, third quarter 1960 and percentage change from third quarter 1959

Product or business of buyer	: United States :	: New England :	: Middle Atlantic :	: North Central :	: South :	: West :
	Hundredweights 1/					
<u>Industrial</u>						
Bakery, cereal and allied products	1,114,858	52,560	199,262	467,857	245,961	149,218
Confectionery and related products	124,290	761	81,892	30,669	6,954	4,014
Ice cream and dairy products	58,703	4,223	11,973	25,596	11,148	5,763
Beverages	158,290	5,638	69,486	50,662	15,004	16,500
Canned; bottled, frozen foods; jams, jellies, preserves, etc.	193,588	1,306	20,555	60,595	25,636	85,496
Multiple and all other food uses	147,768	6,122	29,267	62,890	33,931	15,558
Non-food products	290,356	23,622	104,389	87,140	66,383	8,822
Sub-total	2,087,853	94,232	516,824	785,409	406,017	285,371
<u>Non-industrial</u>						
Wholesale grocers, jobbers, sugar dealers, retail grocers, chain stores, super markets	43,036	892	2,052	28,405	4,136	7,551
All other deliveries, including deliveries to Government agencies	19,715	756	5,559	9,457	1,333	2,610
Sub-total	62,751	1,648	7,611	37,862	5,469	10,161
TOTAL SALES	2,150,604	95,880	524,435	823,271	411,486	295,532

Percentage change from third quarter 1959

<u>Industrial</u>						
Bakery, cereal and allied products	- 0.1	+ 4.2	- 1.7	+ 1.8	- 6.0	+ 5.8
Confectionery and related products	+ 9.6	-86.2	+33.3	- 0.8	-27.5	-32.3
Ice cream and dairy products	+17.9	+54.6	+37.2	+35.3	- 6.4	-23.5
Beverages	+42.9	+97.2	+100.6	+25.7	+ 1.9	- 4.4
Canned; bottled, frozen foods; jams, jellies, preserves, etc.	+ 0.3	+ 9.2	+ 7.1	+16.9	+ 1.8	-10.5
Multiple and all other food uses	-35.5	-14.6	-72.4	-14.0	+27.0	- 2.0
Non-food products	+16.7	-15.6	+ 8.6	+57.8	- 0.9	+263.0
Sub-total	+ 1.3	- 3.8	- 2.3	+ 7.6	- 2.8	- 0.1
<u>Non-industrial</u>						
Wholesale grocer, jobbers, sugar dealers, retail grocers, chain stores, super markets	+21.4	-22.2	-13.2	+40.5	-22.3	+17.8
All other deliveries, including deliveries to Government agencies	-58.0	-39.7	-43.9	-61.2	-76.4	-54.9
Sub-total	-23.9	-31.3	-37.9	-15.1	-50.2	-16.7
Total	+ 0.4	- 4.4	- 3.1	+ 6.3	- 4.0	- 0.8

1/ Reported as produced or imported and delivered except liquid sugar which is on a sugar solids content basis.

Table 22.-Corn refiners' shipments, by type of buyer, Third quarter 1960 and 1959

Type of buyer	Corn syrup unmixed		Dextrose		All corn sweeteners	
	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959
	Thousand hundredweights, dry basis					
Baking industry	414	369	944	927	1,358	1,296
Confectioners	1,752	1,655	114	104	1,866	1,759
Ice cream and other dairy products	407	371	54	46	461	417
Breweries and fountain syrups	215	182	46	41	261	223
Canners, packers, jams, jellies, preserves	1,079	1,018	166	168	1,245	1,186
Miscellaneous food industries including sugar refiners	246	267	328	380	574	647
Syrup mixers <u>1/</u>	137	144	4	1	141	145
Non-food uses	131	144	274	262	405	406
Jobbers, etc.	<u>17</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>33</u>	<u>57</u>	<u>51</u>
Subtotal <u>2/</u>	4,398	4,168	1,969	1,962	6,367	6,130
Used in mixed syrups sold by corn refiners	361	376	-	-	361	376
Corn syrup solids and miscellaneous corn sweeteners	428	467	-	-	428	467
Total domestic <u>2/</u>	5,187	5,012	1,969	1,962	7,156	6,974
Export	52	85	93	73	145	158
Grand total <u>2/</u> (Domestic & export)	5,239	5,098	2,062	2,036	7,301	7,133
Bulk blends <u>3/</u>	228	150	-	-	228	150

1/ Syrup mixers outside of the corn refining industry, except cane sugar refiners and beet sugar processors; the latter two are included with "Miscellaneous food industries".

2/ Due to rounding totals may not be exact sums of individual items.

3/ Corn syrup unmixed sales to sugar refiners and beet sugar processors for blending contained in miscellaneous food industries.

Table 23.-Sugar prices

Year and Month	Raw cane				
	For New York delivery				
	Spot price 1/	Freight and insurance	F.A.S. Cuba	"World" F.A.S. Cuba	U. S. and "World" Differential
Month	#6				
Cents per pound					
1955-59 monthly av.	5.66	0.43	5.23	3.67	+1.56
1958 monthly av.	5.77	0.36	5.41	3.50	+1.91
1959 monthly av.	5.74	0.39	5.35	2.97	+2.38
1959					
December 1960	5.67	0.44	5.23	3.00	+2.23
January	5.39	0.44	4.95	2.97	+1.98
February	5.50	0.44	5.06	3.02	+2.04
March	5.61	0.47	5.14	3.05	+2.09
April	5.67	0.47	5.20	3.04	+2.16
May	5.59	0.45	5.14	3.05	+2.09
June	5.75	0.44	5.31	2.97	+2.34
July	5.98	0.44	5.54	3.26	+2.28
August	5.97	0.44	5.53	3.31	+2.22
September	6.09	0.44	5.65	3.25	+2.40
October	6.02	0.44	5.58	3.25	+2.33
November	6.03	0.44	5.59	3.25	+2.34
Last 12-month av.	5.77	0.45	5.32	3.09	+2.23

Year and Month	Refined, quoted wholesale (gross) 2/								Refined retail
	Cane								U. S.
	N. Y.	S. E.	Gulf	Chi- West	Pacific Coast	Chi- Eastern	Beet West	Pacific Coast	average
Cents per pound									
1955-59 monthly av.	9.02	8.89	8.88	8.73	8.94	8.57	8.53	8.87	10.94
1958 monthly av.	9.27	9.13	9.08	8.89	9.21	8.61	8.68	9.13	11.26
1959 monthly av.	9.33	9.19	9.28	8.88	9.10	8.71	8.67	9.10	11.43
1959									
December 1960	9.48	9.33	9.43	8.88	9.07	8.68	8.68	9.07	11.58
January	9.35	9.20	9.30	8.80	8.90	8.60	8.60	8.90	11.56
February	9.35	9.20	9.30	8.80	8.90	8.60	8.60	8.90	11.46
March	9.23	9.25	9.30	8.80	8.90	8.60	8.60	8.90	11.50
April	9.20	9.30	9.30	8.80	8.90	8.60	8.60	8.90	11.48
May	9.20	9.30	9.30	8.80	8.90	8.60	8.60	8.90	11.46
June	9.20	9.30	9.30	8.80	8.90	8.60	8.60	8.90	11.44
July	9.47	9.42	9.40	9.11	8.94	8.98	8.91	8.94	11.48
August	9.70	9.60	9.50	9.35	9.15	9.35	9.15	9.15	11.72
September	9.70	9.60	9.50	9.15	9.15	9.16	8.95	9.15	11.84
October	9.70	9.60	9.50	9.15	8.95	9.05	8.95	8.95	11.88
November	9.70	9.60	9.50	9.09	8.95	8.75	8.89	8.95	
Last 12-month av.	9.44	9.39	9.39	8.96	8.97	8.80	8.76	8.97	11.58 3/

1/ Sugar in bags, cost insurance and freight paid to New York. For a duty-paid price add 0.50 cent.

2/ These are basis prices in 100 pound paper bags, NOT delivered prices. To obtain delivered prices add "freight prepay" and deduct discounts and allowances, if any. For illustration see Sugar Reports 81, January 1959, pages 5 to 9. 3/ 11-month average.

Table 24.- Refined sugar production and month-end stocks

Year and Month	Production				Month-end stocks 1/			
	Cane sugar		Beet		Cane sugar		Beet	
	refiners		processors		refiners		processors	
1,000 short tons, raw value								
1955-59 monthly av.	517		171		281		827	
1958 monthly av.	517		187		267		835	
1959 monthly av.	529		186		317		823	
1959								
December 1960	473		515		317		1,223	
January	439		237		330		1,378	
February	463		51		336		1,317	
March	573		24		363		1,174	
April	495		47		370		1,064	
May	542		47		373		918	
June	639		45		325		747	
July	626		30		246		483	
August	635		62		281		311	
September	573		128		282		225	
October	495		618		259		699	
November 2/	520		600		288		1,137	
Last 12-month av.	539		200		314		890	

1/ Includes over-quota and quota exempt sugar. 2/ Preliminary.

SUPPLEMENT TO "SUGAR STATISTICS," VOLUME II

This supplement brings to date Statistical Bulletin No. 244, "Sugar Statistics and Related Data," Volume II, issued February 1959. Until such time as the bulletin is republished, annual additions to the data will appear in each December issue of Sugar Reports. Some readers may wish to transcribe the data appearing in this supplement to the tables in the original bulletin. Table numbers in this supplement correspond to those in the original bulletin.

Copies of Statistical Bulletin No. 244 may be obtained upon request to the Information Division, Commodity Stabilization Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

A. PRODUCTION OF SUGAR

1. Calendar year, Table 1			2. Crop year				
	Raw		Raw		Refined		Table
Area	Value		Value		equivalent		in
	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	Vol. II
1,000 tons							
Domestic beet ^{3/}	2,241	2,233	2,214	2,304	41,384 ^{h/}	43,060 ^{h/}	2
Mainland cane	574	587	578	615	540	575	25
Louisiana	445	440	443	440	444	411	34
Florida	129	147	135	175	126	164	43
Puerto Rico	944	1,079	1,087	1,019	1,016	952	52
Puerto Rico, 96° basis	---	---	1,073	1,006	---	---	52
Hawaii	765	975	765	975	715	911	61
Virgin Islands	6	13	6	13	---	---	68
Total	4,530	4,887	---	---	---	---	--

1/ For Florida and Puerto Rico 1958-59 crop year.

2/ For Florida and Puerto Rico 1959-60 crop year.

3/ 1959 estimated.

4/ 1,000 hundredweight, refined.

B. NUMBER OF BEET SUGAR FACTORIES IN EXISTENCE AND OPERATING (Table 3)

Factories	1958	1959
In existence	67	64
Operating	64	61

C. STOCKS AND PRODUCTION COMPRISING JANUARY 1 EFFECTIVE INVENTORY, CALENDAR YEAR PRODUCTION AND DELIVERIES OF BEET SUGAR IN THE UNITED STATES

Item	Table 4			Table 5		
	1958	1959	1960 ^{3/}	1958	1959	1960 ^{3/}
	1,000 cwt. ref.			1,000 tons raw value		
Physical stocks, January 1	23,072	23,049	22,867	1,234	1,233	1,223
Production after January 1 ^{1/}	8,132	7,583	8,836	435	406	473
Effective inventory January 1	31,191	30,632	31,703	1,669	1,639	1,696
Calendar year production	41,889	41,732	---	2,241	2,233	---
Calendar year deliveries ^{2/}	41,912	41,915	---	2,242	2,242	---

1/ Sugar produced from beets planted previous year, except some small acreage in California where beets are planted in November and December and for crop year purposes have been designated as beets of the year in which harvested.

2/ Includes deliveries for export and livestock feed.

3/ Estimated.

D. FARMS, ACREAGE, PRODUCTION AND YIELD, U. S. SUGAR BEET AREA (Table 6)

Item								
	Crop	Planted	Harvested	Sugar	Planted	Yield per acre		
	: year	: Farms	: acres	: acres	: produced	: per farm	: Planted	: Harvested
1,000								
	Number	1,000 acres		tons	acres	tons		
U. S. Beet Area	1957	24,919	921	882	15,640	37.0	17.0	17.7
	1958	25,334	942	895	15,255	37.2	16.2	17.0
	1959	1/25,394	942	898	16,775	37.1	17.8	18.7

1/ Estimated.

E. SUGAR BEETS RECEIVED FOR PROCESSING, SUGAR BEETS PROCESSED, AND BEET SUGAR PRODUCED, U. S. AND BY REGIONS

Item	Table 7	Table 20	Table 21	Table 22
	United States	Far West Region	Central Region	Eastern Region
	1958	1959 ^{1/}	1958	1959
Sugar beets received for processing				
Total received (1,000 tons)	15,254	16,726	6,901	7,839
Sucrose content ^{2/} (percent)	15.81	15.33	15.25	15.45
Sugar beets processed				
Total sliced (1,000 tons)	15,165	16,646	7,030	7,991
Sucrose in cossettes (percent)	15.48	14.90	14.92	15.91
Beet sugar produced ^{3/}				
Refined (1,000 cwtS.)	41,376	43,060	18,124	20,991
Raw value equivalent (1,000 tons)	2,214	2,304	939	1,123
Per ton of beets				
Received (pounds, refined)	271	257	263	268
Sliced (pounds, refined)	273	259	258	263
Refined sugar recovered from total sugar in beets				
Received (percent)	87.22	86.38	86.11	86.66
Sliced (percent)	88.06	86.81	86.40	82.54

^{1/} Estimated

^{2/} Represents the weighted average sucrose content upon which payments to producers are based in accordance with the terms of purchase contracts--either sucrose content of cossettes (sliced sugar beets) or sucrose content of sugar beets at time of delivery to processor weighted by the appropriate tonnages.

^{3/} Gross production. Excludes adjustment for losses of sugar from handling, storage, conversion to liquid sugar, etc.

F. SUGAR ACT PAYMENTS TO BEET AND CANE GROWERS

Table in Vol. II	Crop year	Pro-ducer-payees	Payments ^{1/}				Average payment	
			For cane beets marketed	For acreage due to disaster	For abandonment in yields	Total	Per farm	Per 100 lbs. sugar
			Number		Dollars			
Table 8. Beet area								
	1957	39,641	35,809,052	233,119	313,264	36,355,435	1,459	.88
	1958	40,578	35,241,475	266,091	688,672	36,216,238	1,430	.88
	1959 ^{2/}	40,673	38,640,580	348,912	221,036	39,210,528	1,544	.91
Table 31. Mainland cane								
	1957	6,664	7,136,130	38,174	83,942	7,258,246	2,156	.68
	1958	5,961	7,325,280	4,613	67,580	7,397,473	2,532	.64
	1959	5,712	7,617,862	5,097	269,940	7,892,899	2,908	.64
Table 39. Louisiana								
	1957	6,639	5,944,195	28,858	83,942	6,056,995	1,812	.76
	1958	5,936	6,134,572	4,613	65,442	6,204,627	2,134	.70
	1959	5,697	6,196,460	5,097	269,940	6,471,497	2,409	.73
Table 48. Florida								
	1957-58	25	1,191,935	9,316	---	1,201,251	50,052	.45
	1958-59	25	1,190,708	---	2,138	1,192,846	49,702	.44
	1959-60	15	1,421,402	---	---	1,421,402	101,529	.41
Table 57. Puerto Rico								
	1956-57	17,913	13,589,200	7,677	1,086,782	14,683,659	834	.69
	1957-58	16,809	12,963,793	3,254	549,030	13,516,077	818	.70
	1958-59	16,248	14,769,750	245	103,733	14,873,728	931	.68
Table 66. Hawaii								
	1958	709	7,430,239	---	---	7,430,239	12,446	.49
	1959	787	9,292,790	---	---	9,292,790	9,939	.48
Table 72. Virgin Islands								
	1958	266	70,394	987	53,618	124,999	470	1.01
	1959	266	163,872	---	---	163,872	616	.65
	1960	214	95,937	---	28,960	124,897	584	.69

^{1/} Based on sugar commercially recoverable determined in accordance with the effective determinations issued pursuant to the Sugar Act; refined value basis for beet area, raw value basis for other areas.

^{2/} Estimated.

G. RETURNS FROM SUGAR AND BEETS, AND GROWERS RETURNS PER TON OF SUGAR BEETS, UNITED STATES

Table 9 - Returns from sugar and beets

Item	1957	1958	1959 ^{1/}
	1,000 dollars		
Processors' net returns from sale of beet sugar ^{2/}	302,733	307,069	317,783
Growers' returns from sugar beets			
Processor payment ^{3/}	176,090	178,777	187,331
Sugar Act payments ^{4/}	36,355	36,216	39,211
Total	212,445	214,993	226,542

^{1/} Estimated^{2/} Net returns per cwt. of beet sugar (Table 10) multiplied by sugar production (Table 2).^{3/} Processor payment per ton of sugar beets purchased (Table 10) multiplied by sugar beets received (Table 7). Includes molasses and pulp payments in regions where growers participate.^{4/} Includes abandonment and deficiency payments.

Table 10 - Growers returns per ton of sugar beets

Item	1957	1958	1959 ^{1/}
	Dollars		
Basis of payment ^{2/}			
Net returns per cwt. sugar	7.32	7.42	7.38
Growers returns per ton of sugar beets purchased			
Processor payments ^{3/}	11.26	11.72	11.20
Sugar Act payments			
Sugar beets	2.29	2.31	2.35
Abandonment & deficiency	.03	.06	.04
Total	13.58	14.09	13.59

^{1/} Estimated^{2/} Net returns from beet sugar are gross returns minus excise tax, delivery and minor marketing expenses as defined in the beet purchase contract. Excludes returns from by-products.^{3/} Basic payment. Includes growers' share in by-products where purchase contract provides for such sharing, but excludes allowances for hauling, pitting, siloing, etc.H. DISTRIBUTION OF NET RETURNS FROM SALES OF BEET SUGAR AND TOTAL RETURNS FROM CANE SUGAR AND MOLASSES BETWEEN GROWERS AND PROCESSORS ^{1/}

Table in Vol. II	Crop Year	Total returns excluding government payments		Total returns including government payments ^{2/}	
		Grower	Processor	Grower	Processor
		Percent			
Table 11. Beet area	1957	58	42	63	37
" "	1958	58	42	63	37
" "	1959 ^{3/}	59	41	63	37
Table 42. Louisiana	1958	60	40	64	36
" "	1959	61	39	65	35
Table 51. Florida	1957-58	59	41	61	39
" "	1958-59	60	40	62	38
" "	1959-60 ^{3/}	59	41	62	38
Table 60. Puerto Rico	1956-57	57	43	61	39
" "	1957-58	56	44	60	40
" "	1958-59 ^{3/}	56	44	60	40
Table 75. Virgin Islands	1958	53	47	60	40
" "	1959	52	48	56	44
" "	1960 ^{3/}	55	45	61	39

^{1/} Payments received by growers from processors divided by net returns from sales of beet sugar or by value of cane sugar and molasses.^{2/} Includes abandonment and deficiency payments.^{3/} Estimated

I. NUMBER OF FARMS, ACREAGE PLANTED AND HARVESTED, SUGAR BEET PRODUCTION, AND YIELD OF SUGAR BEETS PER HARVESTED ACRE IN THE DOMESTIC BEET AREA, BY STATES AND REGIONS

State and region	Table 12 Number of farms 1958	Table 14 Avg. planted acreage per farm 1958	Table 15 Acreage planted 1958	Table 16 Acreage har- vested 1958	Table 18 Sugar beet pro- duction 1958	Table 19 Yield beets per har- vested acre 1958
		Acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 tons	Tons
<u>FAR WEST</u>						
California	2,414	88.6	214.0	194.2	3,698	19.0
Idaho	3,888	23.2	90.0	87.0	1,903	21.9
Nevada	9	60.9	0.5	0.4	7	18.0
Oregon	542	35.9	19.5	19.2	521	27.1
Washington	<u>1,151</u>	<u>30.3</u>	<u>34.9</u>	<u>34.4</u>	<u>813</u>	<u>23.6</u>
Total	8,004	44.8	358.9	335.2	6,942	20.7
<u>CENTRAL</u>						
Colorado	4,278	34.2	146.1	142.1	2,373	16.7
Iowa	23	54.0	1.2	1.1	12	10.9
Kansas	126	68.6	8.6	8.1	123	15.1
Minnesota	943	77.9	73.4	72.9	883	12.1
Montana	1,307	43.9	57.5	55.9	839	15.0
Nebraska	1,620	40.0	64.8	61.1	902	14.8
New Mexico	14	51.6	0.7	0.7	9	12.8
North Dakota	592	65.0	38.5	37.6	464	12.4
South Dakota	128	46.4	5.9	5.6	74	13.2
Texas	47	38.6	1.8	1.8	32	17.9
Utah	2,159	15.8	34.2	31.5	429	13.6
Wyoming	<u>983</u>	<u>39.2</u>	<u>38.7</u>	<u>37.6</u>	<u>597</u>	<u>15.8</u>
Total	12,220	38.6	471.4	456.0	6,737	15.0
<u>EASTERN</u>						
Illinois	106	17.8	1.9	1.8	39	22.2
Indiana	1	14.0	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>	<u>2/</u>	21.9
Michigan	3,356	23.0	77.3	71.4	1,112	15.6
Ohio	1,101	20.9	23.1	21.9	309	14.1
Wisconsin	<u>546</u>	<u>16.9</u>	<u>9.2</u>	<u>8.9</u>	<u>117</u>	<u>13.2</u>
Total	5,110	21.8	111.5	104.0	1,577	15.3
TOTAL BEET AREA	25,334	37.2	941.8	895.2	15,256	17.0

1/ Less than 100 acres.

2/ Less than 500 tons.

I. (CONTINUED) NUMBER OF FARMS BY SIZE GROUPS, BEET ACREAGE PLANTED BY STATES AND REGIONS (TABLE 13)

1958

State and region	Size groups of planted acres								
	0.1- 4.9	5.0- 9.9	10.0- 24.9	25.0- 49.9	50.0- 99.9	100.0- 199.9	200.0- 299.9	300 & above	Total
	Number								
FAR WEST									
California	35	57	479	682	549	375	135	102	2,414
Idaho	143	965	1,702	757	258	55	8	0	3,888
Nevada	---	---	3	2	3	1	---	---	9
Oregon	5	59	199	177	74	24	3	1	542
Washington	<u>4</u>	<u>81</u>	<u>599</u>	<u>283</u>	<u>154</u>	<u>27</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1,151</u>
Total	187	1,162	2,982	1,901	1,038	482	148	104	8,004
CENTRAL									
Colorado	24	170	1,527	1,870	615	70	1	1	4,278
Iowa	1	1	2	10	6	2	1	---	23
Kansas	---	1	15	50	40	17	1	2	126
Minnesota	---	2	116	228	353	208	31	5	943
Montana	5	33	306	580	334	44	4	1	1,307
Nebraska	2	29	459	724	367	37	2	---	1,620
New Mexico	---	---	2	5	5	2	---	---	14
North Dakota	---	6	55	229	206	85	9	2	592
South Dakota	---	1	17	64	43	3	---	---	128
Texas	5	3	13	15	7	4	---	---	47
Utah	379	607	808	306	54	5	---	---	2,159
Wyoming	<u>4</u>	<u>79</u>	<u>272</u>	<u>382</u>	<u>210</u>	<u>32</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>983</u>
Total	420	932	3,592	4,463	2,240	509	53	11	12,220
EASTERN									
Illinois	8	18	61	14	5	---	---	---	106
Indiana	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	1
Michigan	110	559	1,682	765	211	24	4	1	3,356
Ohio	46	184	617	200	45	8	1	---	1,101
Wisconsin	<u>45</u>	<u>151</u>	<u>249</u>	<u>84</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>546</u>
Total	209	912	2,610	1,063	277	33	5	1	5,110
TOTAL BEET AREA	816	3,006	9,184	7,427	3,555	1,024	206	116	25,334

I. (CONTINUED) NUMBER OF FARMS, ACREAGE PLANTED AND HARVESTED, SUGAR BEET PRODUCTION, AND YIELD OF SUGAR BEETS PER HARVESTED ACRE IN THE DOMESTIC BEET AREA, BY STATES AND REGIONS

State and region	Table 12 Number of farms 1959	Table 14	Table 15	Table 16	Table 18	Table 19
		Avg. planted acreage per farm 1959	Table 15 Acreage planted 1959	Acreage har- vested 1959	Sugar Beet pro- duction 1959	Yield beets per har- vested acre 1959
		Acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 tons	Tons
<u>FAR WEST</u>						
California ^{1/}	2,581	79.7	205.7	200.2	4,673	23.4
Idaho	4,047	22.8	92.1	87.9	1,890	21.5
Nevada	8	56.9	0.5	0.4	8	18.8
Oregon	566	35.1	19.9	19.3	504	26.2
Washington	<u>1,152</u>	<u>31.3</u>	<u>36.0</u>	<u>34.1</u>	<u>763</u>	<u>22.4</u>
Total ^{1/}	8,354	42.4	354.2	341.9	7,838	22.9
<u>CENTRAL</u>						
Colorado	4,285	34.4	147.2	143.8	2,445	17.0
Iowa	24	55.6	1.3	1.2	17	14.4
Kansas	124	69.1	8.6	8.4	142	17.0
Minnesota	943	78.5	74.1	70.9	880	12.4
Montana	1,297	44.5	57.7	52.6	828	15.7
Nebraska	1,654	39.9	65.9	64.0	1,109	17.3
New Mexico	11	69.0	0.8	0.6	8	12.7
North Dakota	593	65.4	38.8	33.7	425	12.6
South Dakota	128	49.1	6.3	6.0	82	13.7
Texas	56	31.6	1.8	1.8	29	16.3
Utah	1,985	16.5	32.8	31.2	572	18.4
Wyoming	<u>1,022</u>	<u>39.5</u>	<u>40.4</u>	<u>38.1</u>	<u>617</u>	<u>16.2</u>
Total	12,122	39.2	475.7	452.3	7,154	15.8
<u>EASTERN</u>						
Illinois	95	21.6	2.1	1.8	41	22.8
Indiana	3	14.0	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	<u>3/</u>	21.6
Michigan	3,342	23.4	78.1	74.0	1,299	17.5
Ohio	1,020	22.5	22.9	21.7	354	16.4
Wisconsin	<u>458</u>	<u>18.8</u>	<u>8.6</u>	<u>6.5</u>	<u>89</u>	<u>13.8</u>
Total	4,918	22.7	111.7	104.0	1,783	17.1
TOTAL BEET AREA ^{1/}	25,394	37.1	941.6	898.2	16,775	18.7

^{1/} Estimated.^{2/} Less than 50 acres.^{3/} Less than 1,000 tons.

I. (CONTINUED) NUMBER OF FARMS BY SIZE GROUPS, BEET ACREAGE PLANTED BY STATES AND REGIONS (TABLE 13)

1959

State & region	Size groups of planted acres								Total
	0.1- 4.9	5.0- 9.9	10.0- 24.9	25.0- 49.9	50.0- 99.9	100.0- 199.9	200.0- 299.9	300 & above	
	Number								
FAR WEST									
California 1/	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Idaho	116	1,188	1,641	800	240	54	8	0	4,047
Nevada	1	---	3	1	1	2	---	---	8
Oregon	---	107	196	148	89	22	3	1	566
Washington	<u>7</u>	<u>89</u>	<u>619</u>	<u>260</u>	<u>149</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1,152</u>
Total 1/	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
CENTRAL									
Colorado	24	163	1,559	1,841	635	60	2	1	4,285
Iowa	---	1	2	12	5	4	---	---	24
Kansas	---	1	7	49	49	15	1	2	124
Minnesota	---	4	61	285	353	198	37	5	943
Montana	6	58	314	560	300	50	8	1	1,297
Nebraska	5	34	506	727	334	45	3	---	1,654
New Mexico	---	---	3	5	2	0	1	---	11
North Dakota	---	7	53	230	205	86	11	1	593
South Dakota	---	2	15	66	41	4	---	---	128
Texas	6	10	10	21	5	4	---	---	56
Utah	314	580	726	280	79	6	---	---	1,985
Wyoming	<u>1</u>	<u>82</u>	<u>305</u>	<u>398</u>	<u>200</u>	<u>33</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>1,022</u>
Total	356	942	3,561	4,474	2,208	505	66	10	12,122
EASTERN									
Illinois	2	15	53	20	5	---	---	---	95
Indiana	---	1	2	---	---	---	---	---	3
Michigan	89	513	1,747	734	218	36	4	1	3,342
Ohio	24	147	575	215	49	10	---	---	1,020
Wisconsin	<u>19</u>	<u>111</u>	<u>227</u>	<u>81</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>458</u>
Total	134	787	2,604	1,050	271	47	4	1	4,918
TOTAL BEET AREA1/	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

^{1/} Not available.

J. SUGAR ACT PAYMENTS TO BEET GROWERS BY STATES AND REGIONS (TABLE 23)

State & region	1958					
	Payments 1/					
	: Pro- : : ducer- : : payee :	: For sugar : : beets : : marketed :	: For acreage : : abandonment due : : to disaster :	: For : : deficiency : : in yields :	: Total :	: Average : : payment : : per farm :
	Number			Dollars		
FAR WEST						
California	3,839	7,646,861	154,044	442,265	8,243,170	3,415
Idaho	6,102	4,552,318	6,716	10,607	4,569,641	1,175
Nevada	10	17,371	730	---	18,101	2,011
Oregon	874	1,210,391	115	1,176	1,211,682	2,236
Washington	<u>1,515</u>	<u>1,865,017</u>	<u>36</u>	<u>3,191</u>	<u>1,868,244</u>	<u>1,623</u>
Total	12,340	15,291,958	161,641	457,239	15,910,838	1,988
CENTRAL						
Colorado	8,587	5,800,747	19,977	86,428	5,907,152	1,381
Iowa	32	26,109	886	183	27,178	1,182
Kansas	246	261,642	2,393	1,059	265,094	2,104
Minnesota	1,293	2,076,578	1,178	5,100	2,082,856	2,209
Montana	2,361	2,072,564	2,510	18,777	2,093,851	1,602
Nebraska	3,398	2,211,439	32,743	17,933	2,262,115	1,396
New Mexico	17	20,983	---	76	21,059	1,504
North Dakota	803	1,111,378	4,037	4,063	1,119,478	1,891
South Dakota	215	170,146	2,118	2,201	174,465	1,363
Texas	80	66,110	147	2,206	68,463	1,457
Utah	2,555	1,021,662	17,013	67,484	1,106,159	512
Wyoming	<u>1,784</u>	<u>1,493,258</u>	<u>3,237</u>	<u>2,158</u>	<u>1,498,653</u>	<u>1,525</u>
Total	21,371	16,332,616	86,239	207,668	16,626,523	1,361
EASTERN						
Illinois	106	89,966	976	170	91,112	860
Indiana	1	703	---	---	703	703
Michigan	4,558	2,566,082	30,640	2,762	2,599,484	775
Ohio	1,626	692,313	5,686	20,158	718,157	652
Wisconsin	<u>576</u>	<u>267,837</u>	<u>909</u>	<u>675</u>	<u>269,421</u>	<u>493</u>
Total	6,867	3,616,901	38,211	23,765	3,678,877	720
TOTAL BEET AREA	40,578	35,241,475	286,091	688,672	36,216,238	1,430

1/ Based on sugar commercially recoverable determined in accordance with the effective determinations issued pursuant to the Sugar Act.

J. SUGAR ACT PAYMENTS TO BEET GROWERS BY STATES AND REGIONS, (TABLE 23)

1959						
State & region	Pro- ducer- payees	For sugar beets marketed	For acreage abandonment due to disaster	For deficiency in yields	Total	Average payment per farm
	Number			Dollars		
FAR WEST						
California <u>2/</u>	3,800	10,026,730	170,035	103,220	10,299,985	3,991
Idaho	6,371	4,496,521	4,354	6,693	4,507,568	1,114
Nevada	10	19,708	88	---	19,796	2,475
Oregon	886	1,178,708	129	3,663	1,182,500	2,089
Washington	<u>1,481</u>	<u>1,752,584</u>	<u>999</u>	<u>22,094</u>	<u>1,775,677</u>	<u>1,541</u>
Total <u>2/</u>	12,548	17,474,251	175,605	135,670	17,785,526	2,129
CENTRAL						
Colorado	8,810	5,762,471	14,554	48,476	5,825,501	1,360
Iowa	32	37,747	1,262	---	39,009	1,625
Kansas	239	306,956	---	1,278	308,234	2,486
Minnesota	1,279	2,089,093	22,626	11,116	2,122,835	2,251
Montana	2,290	2,048,066	42,047	4,453	2,094,566	1,615
Nebraska	3,502	2,679,860	554	2,970	2,683,384	1,622
New Mexico	12	20,130	---	---	20,130	1,830
North Dakota	791	1,023,338	43,337	1,406	1,068,081	1,801
South Dakota	219	192,329	---	352	192,681	1,505
Texas	87	61,880	182	5,444	67,506	1,205
Utah	2,343	1,371,508	3,391	3,877	1,378,776	695
Wyoming	<u>1,875</u>	<u>1,510,331</u>	<u>5,974</u>	<u>2,908</u>	<u>1,519,213</u>	<u>1,487</u>
Total	21,479	17,103,709	133,927	82,280	17,319,916	1,429
EASTERN						
Illinois	95	93,835	1,926	54	95,815	1,009
Indiana	3	1,489	---	120	1,609	536
Michigan	4,526	2,977,261	17,236	778	2,995,275	896
Ohio	1,536	785,298	3,688	1,390	790,376	775
Wisconsin	<u>486</u>	<u>204,737</u>	<u>16,530</u>	<u>744</u>	<u>222,011</u>	<u>485</u>
Total	6,646	4,062,620	39,380	3,086	4,105,086	835
TOTAL BEET AREA <u>2/</u>	40,673	38,640,580	348,912	221,036	39,210,528	1,544

1/ Based on sugar commercially recoverable determined in accordance with the effective determinations issued pursuant to the Sugar Act.

2/ Preliminary.

K. GROWERS RETURNS PER TON OF SUGAR BEETS PURCHASED, BY STATES AND REGIONS (TABLE 24)

State & Region	Processor		Sugar Act Payments				Total	
	payments 1/		Sugar beets		Abandonment & deficiency			
	1957	1958	1957	1958	1957	1958	1957	1958
Dollars								
<u>FAR WEST</u>								
California	11.15	11.49	2.05	2.07	.06	.16	13.26	13.72
Idaho	11.44	11.64	2.38	2.40	.01	.01	13.83	14.05
Nevada	10.28	11.22	2.45	2.34	---	.09	12.73	13.65
Oregon	10.82	11.16	2.35	2.29	.01	.01	13.18	13.46
Washington	<u>11.19</u>	<u>11.58</u>	<u>2.28</u>	<u>2.29</u>	<u>.01</u>	<u>.01</u>	<u>13.48</u>	<u>13.88</u>
Region	11.20	11.52	2.17	2.20	.04	.09	13.41	13.81
<u>CENTRAL</u>								
Colorado	11.86	12.38	2.41	2.44	.02	.05	14.29	14.87
Iowa	10.45	10.71	2.28	2.23	.09	.09	12.82	13.03
Kansas	10.27	11.22	1.82	2.13	.01	.03	12.10	13.38
Minnesota	10.30	11.63	2.40	2.35	.08	.01	12.78	13.99
Montana	11.36	12.19	2.50	2.47	<u>2/</u>	.03	13.86	14.69
Nebraska	11.88	12.41	2.39	2.45	.04	.06	14.31	14.92
New Mexico	10.30	11.22	2.28	2.26	---	.01	12.58	13.49
North Dakota	10.39	11.90	2.42	2.39	.03	.02	12.84	14.31
South Dakota	12.06	12.73	2.34	2.32	.04	.06	14.44	15.11
Texas	11.58	11.11	2.33	2.05	---	.08	13.91	13.24
Utah	11.86	12.02	2.40	2.38	.04	.20	14.30	14.60
Wyoming	<u>11.57</u>	<u>12.10</u>	<u>2.49</u>	<u>2.50</u>	<u>.02</u>	<u>.01</u>	<u>14.08</u>	<u>14.61</u>
Region	11.44	12.15	2.41	2.43	.03	.04	13.88	14.62
<u>EASTERN</u>								
Illinois	9.22	8.76	2.31	2.29	.26	.03	11.79	11.08
Indiana	9.22	8.76	2.31	2.29	---	---	11.53	11.05
Michigan	10.98	11.09	2.35	2.31	.05	.03	13.38	13.43
Ohio	10.23	10.82	2.27	2.24	.06	.08	12.56	13.14
Wisconsin	<u>9.22</u>	<u>9.01</u>	<u>2.31</u>	<u>2.29</u>	<u>.11</u>	<u>.02</u>	<u>11.64</u>	<u>11.32</u>
Region	10.67	10.82	2.33	2.29	.06	.04	13.06	13.15

1/ Basic payment. Includes growers' share in by-products where purchase contract provides for such sharing.

2/ Less than 0.5 cents.

<u>Crop year</u>	<u>Louisiana</u>	<u>Florida</u>	<u>Mainland cane area</u>
1958	48	3	51
1959	47	3	50

Item	1958	1959	1960
		1,000 tons	
Physical stocks, January 1			
Louisiana	121	48	55
Florida	37	2	5
Total	<u>158</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>60</u>
Production after January 1 1/			
Louisiana	1	0	0
Florida	83	91	116
Total	<u>84</u>	<u>91</u>	<u>116</u>
Effective inventory, January 1			
Louisiana	122	47	55
Florida	120	93	121
Total	<u>242</u>	<u>140</u>	<u>176</u>
Calendar year production			
Louisiana	445	440	
Florida	129	147	
Total	<u>574</u>	<u>587</u>	
Calendar year quota marketings			
Louisiana	518	433	
Florida	163	145	
Total	<u>681</u>	<u>578</u>	

Item	Table 28		Table 35		Table 44	
	Mainland cane		Louisiana		Florida	
	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958-59:	1959-60
Farms, number	2,932	2,700	2,908	2,686	24	14
Acreage harvested, 1,000 acres						
For sugar	253.5	296.2	219.1	249.8	34.4	46.4
For seed	21.8	22.9	20.4	22.2	1.4	.7
Total	275.3	319.1	239.5	272.0	35.8	47.1
Acreage abandoned, 1,000 acres	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	--	--
Acreage harvested per farm, acres	86.5	118.2	75.4	101.3	1.434	3.362

Size groups of planted acres	Table 29		Table 36		Table 45	
	Mainland		Louisiana		Florida	
	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958-59	1959-60
0.1-4.9	409	294	409	294	---	---
5.0-9.9	429	314	429	314	---	---
10.0-24.9	656	553	655	553	1	---
25.0-49.9	516	511	516	511	---	---
50.0-99.9	426	449	426	449	---	---
100.0-199.9	247	296	241	295	6	1
200.0-499.9	180	195	172	187	8	8
500.0 and above	69	88	60	83	9	5
Total	2,932	2,700	2,908	2,686	24	14

1/ Acres harvested for sugar and seed, and bona fide abandoned acres within the proportionate share.

Item	Table 30 Mainland cane:		Table 37 Louisiana		Table 46 Florida	
	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958-59	1959-60
Sugar production						
For sugar (1,000 tons)	6,172	6,844	4,869	5,073	1,303	1,771
For seed (1,000 tons)	508	475	454	450	54	25
Total (1,000 tons)	6,680	7,319	5,323	5,523	1,357	1,796
Yield of cane per harvested acre						
For sugar (Tons)	24.3	23.1	22.0	20.3	37.8	38.2
For seed (Tons)	24.3	20.8	22.0	20.3	37.8	38.2
For sugar and seed (Tons)	24.3	22.9	22.0	20.3	37.8	38.2

O. VALUE OF RAW SUGAR, MOLASSES, GROWERS RETURNS FROM SUGARCANE, AND GROWERS RETURNS PER TON OF SUGAR-CANE PRODUCED FOR SUGAR

Table in Vol. II	:	:	Value from sale ^{1/}			Growers returns from sugarcane		
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Crop	Raw	Molasses	Total	Processor	Sugar Act	Total	
year	sugar				payments ^{2/}	payments ^{3/}		
1,000 Dollars								
Table 32 Mainland cane	1958	72,016	4,844	76,860	46,148	7,398	53,546	
	1959 ^{4/}	76,282	3,985	80,267	48,816	7,892	56,708	
Table 40 Louisiana	1958	55,174	3,908	59,082	35,542	6,205	41,747	
	1959	54,476	2,933	57,409	35,305	6,471	41,776	
Table 49 Florida	1957-58	16,797	1,072	17,869	10,457	1,201	11,658	
	1958-59	16,842	936	17,778	10,606	1,193	11,799	
	1959-60 ^{4/}	21,806	1,052	22,858	13,511	1,421	14,932	
Table 58 Puerto Rico	1956-57	123,407	9,525	132,932	75,347	14,684	90,031	
	1957-58	117,144	6,826	123,970	69,456	13,516	82,972	
	1958-59 ^{4/}	135,661	6,412	142,073	79,927	14,874	94,801	
Table 67 Hawaii	1957	131,337	5,441	136,478	--	--	--	
	1958	93,371	4,406	97,777	--	--	--	
	1959	118,609	4,032	122,641	--	--	--	
Table 73 Virgin Islands	1958	736	41	777	412	125	537	
	1959	1,480	66	1,546	797	164	961	
	1960 ^{4/}	874	19	893	491	125	616	

^{1/} Seasons' average prices of raw sugar and molasses multiplied by sugar and molasses production.

^{2/} Seasons' average prices including molasses bonus paid by sugar processors to growers multiplied by sugarcane production.

^{3/} Includes abandonment and deficiency payments.

^{4/} Estimated

Table in Vol. II	Crop year	Basis of payment		Processor	Sugar Act payments			Total
		Raw	Molasses	payments		Abandonment		
		sugar	per	Mo-		&		
		per lb.	17 gallon	Sugar	lasses	Sugar	deficiency	
		Cents			Dollars per ton			
Table 33 Mainland cane	1958	---	---	7.25	.23	1.19	.01	8.68
	1959 2/	---	---	7.02	.11	1.11	.04	8.28
Table 41 Louisiana	1958	6.231	12.57	7.08	.22	1.26	.01	8.57
	1959	6.182	9.19	6.86	.10	1.22	.06	8.24
Table 50 Florida	1958-59	6.217	13.07	7.90	.24	.92	3/	9.06
	1959-60 2/	6.240	10.82	7.48	.15	.80	--	8.43
Table 59 Puerto Rico	1956-57	5.59	16.702	8.17	.47	1.56	.13	10.33
	1957-58	5.66	11.205	7.40	.26	1.43	.06	9.15
	1958-59 2/	5.64	.096	7.67	.18	1.45	.01	9.31
Table 74 Virgin Islands	1958	5.60	11.500	6.10	.41	1.12	.86	8.49
	1959	5.28	10.500	6.51	.33	1.41	--	8.25
	1960 2/	5.63	10.000	6.60	.31	1.35	.41	8.67

^{1/} Louisiana, seasons' average price of Louisiana raw sugar from October to February; Florida, seasons' average New York duty paid price; Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands, averages of monthly New York duty paid prices during the settlement period less selling and delivery expenses of processors.

^{2/} Estimated

^{3/} Less than 0.5 cents.

P. MANUFACTURING DATA

Item	: Table 38 : : Louisiana : : 1958 : 1959 :		: Table 47 : : Florida : : 1958-59:1959-60 :	
Cane ground for sugar(1,000 tons)	4,869	5,073	1,303	1,771
Sugar produced				
Raw value (1,000 tons)	443	440	135	175
Per ton of cane				
Pounds	182	174	208	198
Percent	9.09	8.70	10.40	9.90
Sucrose content in cane (Percent)	10.45	10.04	11.94	11.20
Sucrose in normal juice (Percent)	12.85	12.38	14.37	13.71
Purity of normal juice (Percent)	77.78	77.65	82.97	82.99
Recovery of sucrose in raw sugar from sucrose in cane (Percent)	78.39	77.62	79.89	80.29

Item	: Table 56 : : Puerto Rico : : 1958-59:1959-60 :		: Table 65 : : Hawaii : : 1958 : 1959 :		: Table 71 : : Virgin Island : : 1959 : 1960 :	
Cane ground for sugar (1,000 tons)	10,182	10,001	7,553	9,416	116,448 2/	71,077 2/
Sugar produced						
96° basis (1,000 tons)	1,073	1,006	---	---	12,372 2/	6,899 2/
Raw value (1,000 tons)	1,067	1,019	765	975	12,543 2/	6,971 2/
Per ton of cane ground						
96° basis (Pounds)	211	201	---	---	212	194
Raw value (Pounds)	214	204	203	207	215	196
96° basis (Percent)	10.54	10.06	---	---	10.62	9.71
Raw value (Percent)	10.68	10.19	10.13	10.35	10.77	9.81
Sucrose content in cane 1/ (Percent)	12.22	11.71	11.75	11.73	13.33	13.02
Crusher juice sucrose (Percent)	15.82	15.10	---	---	16.48 3/	17.15 3/
Crusher juice purity (Percent)	82.78	82.29	---	---	81.18 3/	84.82 3/
Recovery of sucrose in raw sugar from sucrose in cane (Percent)	82.82	82.50	81.86	83.53	76.48	71.57

1/ Sum of sucrose in mixed juice and sucrose in bagasse.

2/ Tons

3/ Normal juice analysis

Q. STOCKS, PRODUCTION, AND DELIVERIES, PUERTO RICO AND HAWAII

Table 53		Table 62		
Puerto Rico		Hawaii		
Item	1958	1959	1958	1959
1,000 short tons, raw value				
Stocks, January 1 <u>1</u> / ₂	6	7	122 <u>2</u> / ₂	78 <u>2</u> / ₂
Production	944	1,079	765	975
Deliveries				
United States receipts	823	958	630	977
Local consumption	109	111	39	40

1/ Includes all sugar enroute to United States and all sugar under bond in warehouses at U. S. ports of entry to be charged against that year's quota.

2/ December 31

R. FARMS, ACREAGE, SUGARCANE PRODUCTION AND YIELD

Table in Vol. II	: Crop : : year :	: Farms : : growing :	: Acreage : : of : : cane : : Acreage : : harvested :		: Sugarcane : : produced : : acre : : produced :		: Yield of : : cane per : : harvested : : cane per : : farm :	
			: 1,000 acres : : 1,000 tons :		: 1,000 tons : : Tons :		: Acres : : Acres :	
Table 54 Puerto Rico 1/	1957-58	16,517	386.6	327.7	9,067	27.7	23.4 5/	
	1958-59	15,976	396.4p.	344.4	10,182	29.5	24.8p. 5/	
	1959-60	N.A.	N.A.	320.1	10,001	31.2	N.A.	
Table 63 Hawaii 2/	1957	884	221.3	106.7	9,448	88.5	---	
	1958	597	221.7	84.1	7,553	89.8	---	
	1959	935	222.6	110.4	9,417	85.3	---	
Table 69 Virgin Islands	1958	266	--	4,399 3/	63,277 4/	14.4	16.5 6/	
	1959	266	--	4,209 3/	116,447 4/	27.7	15.8 6/	
	1960	214	--	4,429 3/	71,076 4/	16.0	20.7 6/	

1/ About 1/3 of the crop is 18 months' growth and 2/3 is 12 months' growth.

2/ The average growth of a crop is 18 to 24 months. Only a portion of the total acreage in cane is harvested each year.

3/ Acres

4/ Tons

5/ Growing cane

6/ Harvested acres

p. = preliminary N.A. = not available

NUMBER OF FARMS BY SIZE GROUPS

Table 55 Puerto Rico			Table 64 Hawaii			Table 70 Virgin Islands		
Size groups of harvested acres	Number of farms 1957-58:1958-59		Size groups of sugar for payment cwt.	Number of farms 1958 : 1959		Size groups of harvested acres:1958:1959:1960	Number of farms	
0.1-5.0	10,286	9,480	0.1-500	101	124	0.1-1.0	62	54 32
5.1-10.0	2,455	2,613	500.1-1,000	121	140	1.1-2.0	49	47 39
10.1-15.0	989	1,023	1,000.1-2,500	222	306	2.1-3.0	47	40 33
15.1-25.0	913	934	2,500.1-5,000	101	141	3.1-5.0	53	52 45
25.1-50.0	799	826	5,000.1-10,000	17	40	5.1-10.0	27	41 33
50.1-100.0	499	488	10,000.1-20,000	7	8	10.1-15.0	12	9 7
100.1-150.0	178	188	20,000.1-40,000	1	1	15.1-50.0	12	16 18
150.1-200.0	95	97	40,000.1 & above	27	27	50.1 & above	4	7 7
200.1-250.0	59	83	Total	597	787	Total	266	266 214
250.1-500.0	195	186						
500.1-750.0	31	38						
750.1-1000.0	3	5						
1000.1-1500.0	4	3						
1500.1-2000.0	3	4						
2000.1-3000.0	3	3						
3000.1 and above	5	5						
Total	16,517	15,976						

S. MINIMUM WAGE RATES OF FIELD WORKERS (TABLE 76)

Calendar year	Non-harvest	Harvest	Season	Non-harvest	Harvest	Season
Dollars per hour 1/						
Louisiana			Florida			
1958	.515	.622	.568	.682	.698	.687
1959	.515	.672	.593	.757	.764	.759
Puerto Rico			Virgin Islands			
1957	.418	.452	.432	.419	.450	.437
1958	.416	.445	.426	.419	.450	.437
1959	.419	.438	.427	.419	.450	.437
Calendar year	Sugar beet area - summer work					
dollars per acre 2/			Year :			
			dollars per acre 2/			
1945	16.74		1953	21.90		
1946	19.90		1954	22.08		
1947	20.65		1955	22.12		
1948	19.65		1956	22.06		
1949	19.52		1957	23.34		
1950	21.34		1958	22.80		
1951	21.87		1959	22.85		
1952	22.04					

1/ The rates shown are averages obtained by weighting the minimum wage rates specified in Sugar Act wage determinations (including wage increments of the wage-price escalator in years applicable) for each class of workers by the estimated contribution of each class to the total work performed by all classes of workers in recent years. The weights applied are the same in all years, thus variations in the series reflect wage rate changes only.

2/ For summer work (thinning and hoeing by hand) the wage per acre is an average which reflects minimum piecework wage rates specified in Sugar Act wage determinations and the incidence of method of cultivation such as processed or whole seed planting, machine thinning, etc.

T. COST OF LIVING INDEXES CONSIDERED IN DEVELOPING WAGE DETERMINATIONS UNDER THE SUGAR ACTS, BY AREA (TABLE 77)

Calendar Year	Sugar beet and Main- land cane areas	Sugar beet area 1/	Main- land cane area 1/	Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands 1/	Hawaii
Food : Apparel : Combined : Food : Apparel : Combined : Food : Apparel : Combined 1/					
(1947-49 = 100)			(March, 1941 = 100)		
1958	120.3	106.9	118.1	119.0	254.6
1959	118.3	107.8	116.6	117.3	263.0

1/ The combined index is computed by applying to the food and apparel index numbers weights representing the estimated proportion of the workers' purchasing power required for food and apparel.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Commodity Stabilization Service
Sugar Division
Washington 25, D. C.

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID

OFFICIAL BUSINESS